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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1871. NO. 102.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Bills Introduced—Adjournment March 23d—The Dechert Contested Election Case Squelched by the Democracy—The House Returns the Compliment by Adjourning Without Drawing for Committees—A Resolution Passed for a Committee of Thirteen on Apportionment of the State.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 16, 1871.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Graham—Supplement for the Pittsburgh Masonic Savings Bank, authorizing increase of directors.

By Mr. Rutan—Extending to Beaver county the act exempting mortgages, &c., from taxation.

By Mr. Brooks—Joint resolution fixing Thursday, 23d of March, for final adjournment.

By Mr. Nagle—Joint resolution to meet the House in joint convention to-morrow at three o'clock to select a committee on the Lyan Judicial contested election case. Passed.

By Mr. Cornell—Joint resolution extending the time for petitioners in the Dechert case to amend the specifications till Wednesday.

Mr. Connell moved to consider.

The Speaker ruled that it was a bill and must be laid over if objected to, and it was referred to the Judiciary General.

By Mr. Petriken—Resolution referring that portion of the Governor's message recommending a geological survey to a select committee of five, to report by bill or otherwise at an early day.

Mr. Mumma moved to amend by referring to the Committee on Mines and Mining. Accepted. Passed.

Rothermel's Big Picture.

Mr. Davis called up the resolution for a Joint Committee on the Rothermel battle painting, and moved to amend by appointing a select Committee of five to examine into the historical merits of the work. Agreed to.

Dechert Contest Smothered.

Mr. White asked to have his resolution fixing this afternoon at three o'clock to draw the Committee in the Lyndall-Dechert contested election case.

Mr. Buckalew, from the Select Committee to examine petition in the Dechert case, submitted against drawing any Committee, the averments in the petition being vague and indefinite, and not sufficient to predicate a case. The whole number of votes alleged to be fraudulent was only 1,178—not sufficient to unseat Dechert, and not the names of illegal votes or the nature of illegal voting were cited.

Mr. Randall moved that the report with the accompanying resolution be accepted and adopted.

Mr. Graham said the minority would submit a report in a couple of days. He offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That while some of the specifications in the petition may be indefinite and general, yet the petition is in the usual legal form, and sufficient to put the sitting member upon answer.

Mr. White spoke at length for the amendment and against the majority report. He was in the first place rebellious and revolutionary in the extreme not to proceed at once upon the petition. A committee regularly drawn had alone the right to examine the petition, as had this select committee, and then time was allowed for certain matters, but this power did not rest with a special and partisan committee. The forms of the petition may be defective, the same as that in every case tried in the Senate. The majority asks that the names of persons who have engaged in the conspiracy be stricken out of the petition, but how could this be ascertained save by a committee regularly drawn and sworn?

Mr. Graham's substitute was defeated—yeas 16, all Republicans; nays 17, all Democrats.

Mr. White offered the following at the end of the majority resolution: "And that the name of Robert P. Dechert, sitting as Senator from the First District, be omitted in the call of yeas and nays on all propositions affecting his right to a seat in this body." Mr. White said he introduced this resolution in accordance with a practice distinctly recognized in the United States Senate when Mr. Buckalew was a member thereof.

Mr. Buckalew objected to Mr. White's amendment, first, because it was out of order, adoption of a rule, and this new rule should be adopted as all other rules are; and second, because it was not an amendment to the pending question, but was a new resolution relating to an entirely different subject.

Mr. Olmstead—It would be more perfectly proper for the commissioners to have reported such a provision, and he was surprised they did not. It was not an assertion of a new rule, but the assertion of a principle which underlies judicial proceedings, that no man shall be judge or jury in his own case.

The Speaker ruled that the amendment was irrelevant to the subject.

Mr. White appealed, and the chair was sustained by a strictly party vote, 17 Democrats to 16 Republicans, the appeal being laid on the table.

The Senate then, pending the majority resolution, adjourned till half-past three.

Afternoon Session.

Consideration of the report in the Dechert case was resumed. Mr. White moved to amend by adding "till the same is amended according to law, and that the contestant be given the usual time next at twelve o'clock to so amend." Lost by a party vote.

When the yeas and nays were called Mr. Olmstead raised the question of order that Dechert had no right to vote, which was considered referred to the Senate. The vote stood 15 to 15, Dechert not voting, and the question lost. The resolution was then passed by a party vote, the Democrats, including Dechert, voting aye.

Mr. Dechert explained his reasons for voting. It was absolutely necessary to maintain his honor and right, and he was responsible for his action to the people.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Committee on Apportionment.

Mr. Elliott introduced a resolution for a committee of thirteen to apportion the State into Representative, Senatorial and Congressional Districts. Passed.

After receiving numerous petitions the House adjourned, the Republicans voting for adjournment and the Democrats against, the latter alleging that this, being the last day to get out contested elections, adjournment was affected to prevent the drawing of any committees.

Choice Bits from the Auditor General's Report.

Although the annual report of the Auditor General has been pretty well dissected by the papers, there are some interesting facts and figures reserved. For instance, in looking over the pages of the expenditures, I find the following facts: Governor Geary's last quarter's salary was $1,841 79; Col. Charles Gibbons, as District Attorney, was paid for examining books of foreign insurance agents in Philadelphia, in 1869, $4,479 18; and in 1870, $4,017 11. H. Yerkes received for auditing accounts of "Row" officers in 1869, $250; State Treasurer Mackey, for expenses while traveling on official business, $500; for railroad, canal and coal maps in 1868, $4,136 96; R. C. Titterman, for making bank tax duplicates, $500; P. F. Rothermel, on account of painting "Battle of Gettysburg," $5,000. The gentlemen who received remuneration for services as assessors of bank stock are twenty-six in number, and that some of them made the position pay for a time is shown by the fact that L. Magee was paid $8,111 23, and Joshua Spering, John L. Hill, and Thomas C. Stokes $1,676 25 each; $2,562 50 went to the newspapers for advertising, and of this sum the Harrisburg *Telegraph* received $1,431 20, and the *Patriot* $1,431 70, a greater portion of the latter being for the settlement of old scores, many of which were doubtless long since given up as worthless. Messrs. Simonton and Muench, the latter a consistent Democrat, received $1,000 apiece for legal services in a case of the State against the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pennsylvania Canal Company; Alexander Henry, $857 73, for expenses incurred by prison commissioners; Jas. P. Wood & Co., $800, for repairing the heating apparatus in the Capitol; Wm. Grace, $1,000, for a piano bought four years ago for the Executive Mansion; Harrisburg Gas Company, for gas used by the Executive Mansion, $1,238 41; Goth, for frescoing, &c., in Capital, $3,159; James H. Orme, for carpets for Senate and House, $4,628 41; for expenses in Scull-Findlay contest, $4,390 48; for expenses in the Diamond-Watt case, $7,274 49; for expenses in the Gratham-Dechert case, $4,677 27; for expenses in the contested election case of Geisz *vs.* Forsyth, $8,306; State Printer Singerly, for paper for Egbert's history, $20,083; George Bergner, for *Lycoming Record* for 1869, $12,920. The following Philadelphians were paid for damages incurred during the war by the occupation of property by our State troops: J. Alex. Simpson, $4,017 50; John F. Gross, $1,257 50; Jonathan Bonsall, $270; Wm. Hutchison, John Todd and James Cochrain, $3,028, and Greenleaf M. E. Church, for use of tent, $400.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Probable Murder—A Man Found in Front of a House of Ill-Fame, Badly Beaten with a Club or Stone—Five Arrests.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., January 16, 1871.

A man named Austin was found on Mercer pavement in front of a house of ill-repute in this city early this morning, with his skull broken in, having to all appearances been done by a club or stone. He is still living, but very little hopes of his recovery are entertained. Austin being still insensible, there is no clue to the outrage. Five persons have been arrested who are supposed to be the perpetrators of the deed. It is hoped a day or two will develop the case more fully.

ROCHESTER, PA.

House of Mrs. McKee, of Pittsburgh, at Last Liverpool, O., Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., January 16, 1871.

A fire occurred at East Liverpool on Saturday night last, destroying a three-story dwelling house, the property of a Mrs. McKee, of Pittsburgh. The fire is supposed to have caught from sparks from a locomotive. Most of the furniture was saved. Loss about thirteen hundred dollars.

WARSAW, IND.

A $100,000 Fire Sunday Morning—A Whole Block Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARSAW, IND., January 16, 1871.

There was a large fire here Sunday morning, destroying one block. The insurance on goods and buildings was very light. The total loss is about one hundred thousand dollars. The cause of the fire is not known as yet. The fire was first discovered in the second story of E. Hatch's hardware store.

VALPARAISO, IND.

Severe Storm on Saturday—Great Damage to Property—Telegraph Wires Down for Forty Miles.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VALPARAISO, IND., January 16, 1871.

A terrible storm of wind and sleet raged all day Saturday in the vicinity of this place. Considerable damage was done to property. The telegraph lines were prostrated for twenty miles in each direction, poles and wires being prostrated, insulators destroyed. Large gangs of men are at work repairing the telegraph, and it is hoped it will be in working order again to-morrow.

FIRES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 16.—The loss on Fox & Thomas's stock, damaged yesterday by fire, was about $6,000; insured in the Citizens', of this city, for $6,000; Ohio Valley, $2,000. Albert Schwill & Co. lost about $4,000 on mait; insured for $6,000 in the Imperial, London. Loss on Lord's building, $15,000; insured in the Merchants and Manufacturers' for $7,500; Washington, $7,500; Ohio Valley, $5,000.

SAN DOMINGO.

What the President Says of It.

Report Not Expected in Time for Action This Session—Sanguine of a Favorable Report.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1871.

The President, in conversation with a certain Senator to-day, said that he did not expect a report from the Commission could be made in time to be of any use the present session, as he could not reasonably expect the Commissioners to make the trip in time and do the subject the justice its importance demanded. He thought the case might have been otherwise if the resolutions could have passed without opposition before the holidays, but not now. He confessed to having abandoned the idea of getting the measure through by joint resolution in any event, thinking that the most difficult method of insuring the passage of the scheme. He expects the Commission cannot help but report favorably, and is of the opinion that a new treaty will be made on the strength of it, which will have the effect of killing off what little opposition now exists to annexation among the Republican Senators.

It is stated on good authority here that there are several documents in the State Department relating to San Domingo, whose publication at the present time would prove of great public interest. One of these documents is said to be a report made by General George B. McClellan, who was sent out under Pierce's Administration to investigate the condition of this island. The report is said to be very unfavorable, and represents the people there at that time to have been in a deplorable condition. At the date this report was made, Cabral was in power, and was then desirous of annexation. The same authority says this report will be forthcoming in a few days.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, January 16.—The President will today comply with Mr. Sumner's resolution calling for information respecting Dominica. In addition to the letter of the Secretary of State are copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the proposed annexation or purchase of any part thereof, &c. The Secretary says that all correspondence in the archieves of the department tend to show that should President Baez fail in his effort to annex Dominica to the United States, the popular disappointment may find vent in another revolution. He has no knowledge of any obligation which Dominica is under to Hayti as debt and liability, unless such obligations are shown in the confidential papers transmitted.

New York, January 16.—The Tennessee, with the San Domingo Commissioners, will sail to-morrow, in addition to the number of the press already reported, Mr. E. Jacobs goes out as correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

A private letter from a highly respectable source in St. Thomas foreshadows a speedy and formidable insurrection in San Domingo against Baez, and states that the chamions of this new revolutionary movement is the Vice President of the Republic. The writer adds, "on this point you may rely."

New York, January 16.—The scientists who accompany the San Domingo Commissioners are Prof. Wm. P. Blake, principal mineralogist and geologist, and two assistants, one from Yale and one from Harvard. Dr. Parry, botanist, with an assistant from Cambridge Scientific School. Mr. Newcombe, of Cornell University, general naturalist; Prof. Ward, of the University of Rochester, assistant geologist. Hon. Wm. Glasko, Commissioner of the New York State Agricultural Society, and State engineer, is invited in the agricultural interest.

The Dominica Commission from a Summer Point of View.

[From the Boston Advertiser (Sumner organ), January 14.]

The appointment for the vacancy in the St. Domingo commission was offered by the President yesterday to Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of this city, and, we are informed, was promptly accepted. Dr. Howe has seen a great deal of the world and of men in his day, is perfectly independent in his judgments, and the last man in the world to take hold of this matter as a speculator or the friend of speculators. If the report is correct, and we trust it is, Dr. Howe has joined the commission in order that the facts on the side of Dominica may be seen by the country in their true light. The appointment is an excellent one and every way honorable to the President.

Recent events have called to mind the way in which President Lincoln poured oil upon the troubled waters after the row in the Senate over Louisana scheme. Possibly President Grant may have had this in view when he gave the secretaryship of the commission at the disposal of a bosom friend of Senator Schurz, and invited to the commission itself an intimate and life-long friend of Senator Sumner. Whether he had or not, the appointments are in themselves all that could be asked by the opponents of annexation, and will vindicate the President from any design to make the commission a stalking-horse for a scheme ready to be consummated in spite of it.

The story is current that the only object of the commission is to get annexation through before the 4th of March under a plausible pretext. If this was the object, the President has made an extraordinary selection of instruments. They are hardly the kind to be used in any such scandalous way; and those who think so do not know the character of the instrument lached by the Legislature in the cession of the lands as void.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. POLLARD, to repeal the law taking the testimony to be used before the Departments.

By Mr. BUFFINGTON, to enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to construct its road.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain the damage done by the Allegheny Valley Railroad for the bombardment of Longwy, being rapidly concentrated.

By Mr. DICKINSON, for the survey of the navigable portion of Portage river, Ohio.

By Mr. PHOSSER, for the improvement of the navigation of the Cumberland river.

By Mr. JULIAN, to amend the laws provisions of the homestead laws to unsurveyed land.

By Mr. SARGENT, making compensation of $10,000 to James S. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, for collecting the scientific museum at the Land Office.

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Mr. FITCH moved to suspend the rules and to return to its place on the Speaker's table Senate bill of last session relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Lost.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution rescinding the resolution passed on Monday, which referred to a special committee the subject of ocean telegraph cable legislation. He went on to say that the subject involved appropriations to the amount of $20,000,000 or $30,000,000. One enterprise alone called for ten millions, and four or five others would follow.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, who offered the resolution last Monday, opposed its being rescinded, and advocated the propriety of having the subject referred to a joint select committee.

Mr. WOOD said he was informed the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) was really the author of the resolution offered on Monday.

Mr. STARKWEATHER contradicted this, and said he had never consulted Butler about it.

Mr. JUDD argued that legislation on the subject could be had quicker by the hands of the House of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, than by sending it to a joint special committee.

The motion of Mr. BANKS to suspend the rules and rescind the resolution was rejected.

Mr. BANKS thereupon asked to have a report now from the Committee on Foreign Affairs of a bill on the subject of ocean telegraphs.

Mr. ARNELL objected.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules in order that such bill might be reported now. The rules were suspended without discussion.

Mr. BANKS said he would not ask the House to consider the bill now; if the gentleman has a bill let him report it.

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The previous question on the passage was seconded, and the bill passed without division.

The House at half-past four adjourned.

THE WAR.

Effect of the Bombardment.

A Rain of Projectiles Pouring into Paris.

Paris Transformed into a Battlefield.

The Pursuit of General Chanzy.

His Army Completely Broken Up

AND RETREATING IN THREE DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS.

ENGLAND.

A Connected Story of the Battle of the 11th Inst.—Severe Fighting and Great but Unavailing Gallantry on the Part of the French.

LONDON, January 14.—The New York *Herald's* correspondent, writing from the headquarters of the second army of the Loire, at Le Mans, at midnight on the 11th inst., gives the following particulars of the second day's battle between Chanzy's forces and the German army under Prince Frederick Charles. He writes that this has been one of the most eventful days in the history of France during the present war, and it is probable that one of the most eventful battles fought since the struggle began, closed at nightfall this day, after the defeat of yesterday, January 10th.

General Chanzy, displayed much energy, rallied his broken columns, and having received reinforcements, determined to strike another blow to retrieve his fortunes, knowing that the whole hope of France centered upon the ability of his army to break through the strong opposition of Frederick Charles and advance to the relief of Paris.

After a night of unceasing labor and anxiety, daylight found the French forces prepared for the conflict. Their army consisted of three corps, the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first, respectively, under the command of Admiral Jourequiberry and General Colomb and Jouffroy. These corps average 50,000 men each, making an effective force of 150,000 men, the whole being under the supreme control of General Chanzy.

By ten o'clock in the morning Jourequiberry's corps had taken up position on the right bank of the river Huisne, General Colomb's corps on the Plateau of Auvours, and General Jouffroy's corps on the right, covering the village of Brette.

The Prussians Advanced

Along three roads, and are said to have been under command of Prince Frederick Charles himself, apparently 100,000 strong. Soon after ten o'clock sharp firing was opened by the Prussians from well located batteries on the left of the French position. It was replied to with spirit.

Very soon a large force of German infantry, flanked by cavalry, advanced under cover of a heavy artillery fire, striking the right of Admiral Jourequiberry's position. The assaulting columns were met by heavy artillery fire from many guns, including a number of mitrailleuses of a new pattern. The struggle now became exceedingly severe and was well contested. But although the Germans were thrice repulsed, and finally succeeded in driving back the French, capturing two guns and holding important positions near the river.

General Chanzy, perceiving the danger which threatened his position, ordered the whole strength of artillery to the support of General Jourequiberry. These opened a terrific fire, which checked for a while the further progress of the Germans in that direction. Two or three severe assaults were made to the Germans secure some advantages, the object being to take the position held by the French at La Tiliere. The French, however, strongly posted, fought with the greatest courage and determination. Each assault was repulsed with serious loss to the Germans, the French also losing heavily.

Meantime an equally fierce attack was made on the French line, to cover the railroad to Chartres and Paris. After two hours severe fighting the French were driven back. It retreated slowly, and in good order for a short distance only to the position in the rear of that they first occupied. Here the retiring ground afforded good facilities for the artillery, and a heavy force of guns were parked which were manned by marines, and under the personal direction of Admiral Jouequiberry opened fire upon the advancing enemy. This fire, only partially checked the pursuers, but compelled them to fall back in turn. A heavy counter fire soon opened from the German batteries, which continued incessantly till nightfall, when the commanding position on the left of the railroad. The superiority of the French artillery, however, here came apparent. After an unequal duel the French fire slackened, the Germans causing great loss to the French lines. The fighting was still maintained their position heroically, and another attack was made by the Germans.

For some time the engagement had the appearance of an artillery duel, but when the German lines had taken the positions apparently most favorable for attack commenced, evidently with the object of cutting off the retreat to Le Mans, and capturing a large number of prisoners.

At four o'clock the tactics of the Germans seemed changed. A heavy infantry and troops took place the French right under cover of the wood near the village of Brette, which was held by the French. The result was that the extreme left of the Prussian positions, stretching for miles to the north, was left exposed, and on the road and the villages, and were commanded by the Prussian artillery, which was well posted on the left, rained a storm of shot, shell and precise needle-gun fire was opened on the French line. The position held by the French troops at Brette, not more than seven hundred yards distant. It soon became evident that it would be impossible for them to hold the position much longer. Germans were dislodged. A heavy fire of artillery was directed on the wood, but it had little effect. A large body of French infantry advanced in good across the plain, but was compelled to retire with heavy losses under the hail and rain of rifle bullets, lance and musketry. The contest for the possession of Brette was kept up here until dark, when an order reached the French to fall back on Le Mans.

Three More Unsuccessful Sorties.

LONDON, January 16, 3 A. M.—A dispatch from Versailles on the night of the 13th says: Vigorous sorties have been made from the garrison of Paris in three separate directions. The French advanced simultaneously against the Prussian guards near Le Bourget, and in the direction northeast of Paris, against the Seventh German Army Corps, and southeast and west of Paris, and against the Second Bavarian Corps near Clamont, also to the south of the city. The fighting was desperate, but the attacks were unsuccessful everywhere in the defeat of the French, who were repulsed at all points. They retreated rapidly within their works, a portion of them in great disorder.

Bombardment of the City—Its Effect.

LONDON, January 16, 9:20 A. M.—Paris newspapers of the 10th instant unite in saying that a shower of projectiles, some weighing ninety-six kilogrammes, unparalleled in the history of sieges, was pouring into that portion of Paris lying between the Hotel des Invalides and Odeon. The bombardment continued without interruption throughout day and night, and was so violent on the 9th that the Pantheon and the church of St. Sulpice and the Museum, that the shells fell every two minutes.

Hospitals, ambulances, schools, public buildings, the churches of St. Sulpice, Sarbonne, and Voi de Cleve, and many houses have been struck by shells. Women were killed both in the streets and in their beds, and infants in their mothers' arms.

Great horrors. The bill given the State of Ohio jurisdiction and title over property purchased by the United States for a national asylum for disabled soldiers.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the bill was made necessary by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in which some three or four hundred soldiers in the asylum near Dayton, under the laws of the State and otherwise ineligible, were disfranchised as non-residents because within one mile square ceded by Ohio to the General Government. He commented on the decision referred to as a shock to the feelings of every citizen.

Mr. THURMAN, before the decision referred to as having been rendered, misunderstood by demagogues, by an independent and incorruptible judiciary. Regarding the inevitable effect of passing the bill as the destruction of the charity known as the Soldiers' Home, he proceeded to show the want of justice of the decision, which was made by five Republican Judges against the wishes of the party in the State.

Mr. THURMAN proceeded to show on principles laid down by Kent, Story and other legal authorities, that being subject to the rules and articles of war, and liable to trial by court martial, a citizen of Ohio who became divested of the burdens of citizenship, and as a consequence lost his right to vote while such an inmate. Would Congress under such consequences give him the right to vote?

Mr. SHERMAN remarked that he would prefer the asylum to disfranchisement of the country's defenders.

Mr. THURMAN said the bill was unconstitutional in ceding to the State of Ohio jurisdiction over this asylum and the act of the Ohio Legislature in extending the Scioto to the Ohioans who were inmates thereof was an excess of its legitimate authority. Of the 1,600 inmates, less than one-fourth were citizens of Ohio, and less than twenty-five belonged to Montgomery county, where the institution was located; yet the effect of the bill would be to make them all citizens of Ohio and Montgomery county.

Mr. BAYARD argued to show the inconsistency of the bill in ceding exclusive jurisdiction to the State of Ohio, and in the same breath retaining powers and rights heretofore conferred by act of Congress upon the Board of Managers.

Mr. WILLIAMS remarked that it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to tell what the bill meant.

Mr. CARPENTER stated that he was opposed to the bill. He regarded the proposition subject to cession, and managing the asylum for the United States. He regarded the decision of the Supreme Court as sound, and the resolution attached by the Legislature in the cession of the lands as void.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

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French officers. In conclusion, Count Bismarck says the French rulers do not wish peace, but gag the press, prevent a convocation of the national assembly and force the people to continue the war.

Provisions Dislodged from Glen.

BORDEAUX, January 16.—The Prussians have been dislodged from Glen, and are retreating on Montarges and Orleans.

General Chanzy reports minor engagements with the advanced guard of the enemy yesterday, and that he expects a general attack to-day.

FRANCE.

French View of the Bombardment.

PARIS, January 13.—The damage by the bombardment is striking. No breach has been made in the forts, and only a few soldiers have been injured.

The Army Resisted Well, Except the Center.

BORDEAUX, January 16.—The Germans attacked General Chanzy yesterday. The army resisted well except the center.

General Bourbaki continues to approach Belfort. He was fighting yesterday. The battle was resumed to-day.

BELGIUM.

Prussian Wounded in Paris Placed in Range of the Besiegers' Shells.

BRUSSELS, January 15.—The wounded in Paris are being slain. The shells reach the Hospital Val de Grace, and Trochu has informed Von Moltke that the German wounded have been placed there. Dicrot was seriously ill on the 13th.

ITALY.

General Sheridan Appealing to the Neutral Powers in the Interest of Peace.

FLORENCE, January 15.—A diplomatic rumor says the object of General Sheridan's journey through Europe was to visit the Emperor is to appeal to the neutral powers in favor of peace.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Unsuccessful Negotiations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 15.—The Turkish Government professes to have grounds for the belief that the confidential negotiations of Prince Charles of Roumania with the powers, looking to the abolition of his sovereignty to the Porte, proved unsuccessful. It is known that the Sultan and Khedive are now friendly.

A Reserved Right.

LONDON, January 16.—Mehemed Psichdi Pacha, Turkish Minister, having been informed that Jules Favre declined to attend the London Conference, reserved the right to sign a protocol.

Jules Favre Will Attend the Conference.

LONDON, January 16.—Jules Favre has addressed the powers concerned a circular replying to Earl Granville's invitation to the French Government to send a representative to the Conference. He says any settlement of the question to be considered, with France unrepresented, would be void, and adds that he has been instructed by the French Government to proceed in person to London. His pass and safe conduct through the German lines has been received and if the condition of Paris permits, he will do so.

Praying Against the Prussians—The Chief Habit of France—Gossip of War.

An imposing religious ceremony took place on the 18th of December at the Orthodox Jewish Temple in Paris. Solemn prayers were to be offered up for the dead who had fallen on the field of honor, and alms collected for the widows and orphans and children of those who are no more. Naturally, the temple of the Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth was full. After the singing of the Psalms of David, a prayer for deliverance was offered up. The chief rabbi of Paris, M. Zadoc Kann, then mounted the pulpit and prayed for the numerous Israelitish heroes who had fallen for the defense of their country. He in the most eloquent manner he spoke of the most famous of them, as the commandant Franchetti, and of the great and brave Lipmann, who, while fighting, was struck in the middle of the ranks of the army. The chief rabbi then, in the Hebrew tongue, said the usual prayer for France, and cursed in the most elevated strains the scourge of war, "God," he said, "possesses many names, but the most terrible of all curses wars of conquest and of ambition. The Macabees, at the head of their armies, and while chanting, were the elect of Heaven. The conquerors stained with blood and golden laurels are cursed by God."

On this superb theme the chief rabbi spoke with accents full of grandeur and patriotism. He called upon the supercilious to participate in a collection, when the secretary of the congregation, M. Albert Cohn, a gentleman of wealth, and who has always the habit to say a few words, and quite transported his audience. The following is the gist of Cohn's speech, delivered in French, a foreigner for twenty years: speech:

"We are more than 100,000 Jews in the Prussian army. They do their duty as Prussians, but their heart is French, because it was to victorious France we owe the position and liberties we enjoy. Let us pray for them, my friends, and let us thank that Frenchman of a great and good heart who is Minister of Foreign Affairs, and who, during the siege at Ferrieres that he went nobly to speak words of solace to the Jews of Strasbourg, who were then offended the God of mercy and humanity by disdaining to listen to our government. The justice of God will be rendered to Alsace and Lorraine. In other words, M. Cohn said: "As our high priests have just said in their prayers, the day of the Day of Atonement, and the great feast of deliverance (Hasaura, or Feast of Dedication). This feast lasts eight days. May God, gentlemen, during the week, in which our armies are going to fight, permit us at length to sing the hymn of victory. Amen."

Among the congregation a great number of notables were visible. We may mention among others MM. Rothschild, Anspach, Cremieux, Halphen, Cohen, Levy, Lazare, &c., besides a large number of officers of the army and of the Garde Nationale who came to assist at this ceremony and to bring themselver their patriotic offering.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Mr. Cardwell to Defend the War Department.

LONDON, January 16.—Mr. Cardwell will probably defend the War Department on the first night of the coming session of Parliament. General Mansfield, whom the Government consults respecting the reorganization of the army, is expected to-day at the distribution of volunteer prizes, declared the necessity of a more thorough military service in England with no paid substitutes.

The Florida State Debt.

The *Times's* city article to-day is severe on the propositions made by Florida to compromise the State debt.

"Little Phil" Hob-Nobbing With Royalty.

FLORENCE, January 15.—King Victor Emanuel has given a banquet in honor of Sheridan.

Sporting Intelligence.

LONDON, January 15.—A great match at billiards came off last evening at St. James' Hall, between Bennett, the present champion, and Clarke, jr., the former champion, the game consisting of 1,000 up. Bennett won the game, scoring 1,000 to Clarke's 330 against 218. His opponent made a break of 152, including 219 spot strokes, and won.

The great sculling match over the Tyne, for the championship of the course and £200 a side, between J. Renforth and H. Kelly, representing the Tyne, and T. Winship, came off to-day. The betting was seven to four on Renforth and Kelly, who led throughout the race and won easily by several lengths.

A Prince Sentenced to Eight Years' Imprisonment.

PESTH, January 14.—Prince Alexander Karageorgevitch has been sentenced to eight years imprisonment for complicity in the assassination of Prince Michael Obrenovitch in 1868.

The Manchester Spinners Busy.

LIVERPOOL, January 16.—The Manchester spinners are under such heavy contracts as to discourage new engagements.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 15.—The disabled steamship City of Brooklyn has arrived at Roche's Point, below Queenstown, under sail.

QUEENSTOWN, January 16.—The steamship Colorado, from New York for Liverpool, touched here to-day.

BREST, January 5.—The steamer Lafayette, from New York, arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, January 16.—The steamer Samaria, from New York, has arrived.

CRIME.

NEW YORK, January 16.—The *Evening Post* says: Information has come into our possession of the highest importance in regard to the Twenty-third street murder. It might embarrass the officers were we to make public our information. We are informed that a complete chain of evidence has been woven around a certain individual, and of his guilt there is no question. This man has known that the detectives were seeking him, and although his present whereabouts are not known, the greatest confidence is felt that he will be apprehended within a few days. In this connection it may be remarked that the man Pelkner, who came to this city and pretended to have valuable information so impart in regard to the assassin of Mr. Nathan, and his aliuty so arrived in within ten days, is pronounced a visionary individual, if no worse, by those who should know.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 16, 1871.

SUPPLIED WITH WATER.

Jersey City and Hoboken are now receiving a full supply of water.

EFFECTS OF THE COAL STRIKE.

On Saturday last one hundred and fifty conductors and others were discharged from the Lehigh and Susquehanna and Morris and Essex Companies, in consequence of the strike of the coal miners.

DISCHARGED.

Mrs. Witcowski Reiwaim, of Cincinnati, who left her husband in that city, taking $1,000, was discharged from arrest to-day by Justice Dowling, on the ground that he had no jurisdiction.

THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.

The Holland testimonial promises to be the greatest affair of the kind ever known. Every theater in New York and Brooklyn gives a matinee, and there is to be an afternoon and evening performance on Saturday, at the Academy of Music. A large number of tickets have been sold. A single New York club having taken 3,000. All the dramatic companies and the orchestras in the city have volunteered. The managers of theaters in other cities have signified they will give matinees the same day. Several actors who have volunteered also give one dollar each for boxes at the grand performance at the Academy.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, the steamship Hermann, from Bremen.

QUARTERS FOR THE PRINCE.

Quarters have been provided at the Metropolitan Hotel for the Irish exiles on their arrival here.

POLITICAL.

ST. LOUIS, January 16.—The Republican caucus of Jefferson City to-night nominated John B. Henderson for United States Senator by acclamation. There were sixty-one members in the caucus.

BOSTON, January 16.—Hon. Henry Wilson was nominated for re-election to the United States Senate by the Republican Legislature caucus this afternoon, receiving 194 votes to 22 for Dawes and 11 for Boutwell. The Labor Reformers and Republicans opposed to Mr. Wilson met in caucus and negatived a motion to nominate Mr. Wendell Phillips and then united till to-morrow.

MIDDLETON, CONN., January 16.—At the city election here to-day the entire Republican ticket was elected by a majority of 190; Republican gain 260.

OMAHA, January 16.—The Senatorial election for this State is exciting more than ordinary interest. The capitol is crowded. Present indications are that General Thayer will be elected.

A broken rail on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road threw an engine off the track on Friday night, severely scalding the engineer, Adolph Thomas.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Kansas U. S. Senatorship.

Clarke the Coming Man—The Ocean Telegraph "Special Committee"—Snake Ventilated by Gen. Banks—A General Bill Reported from the Foreign Affairs and Passed—Debate in the Senate on Removal of Political Disabilities—The Question of Ceding to the State of Ohio Jurisdiction Over the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1871.

The peace-at-any-price Democracy still rule their party, and their hatred to anything Union will exhibit itself even yet. Thus the other day, when the Ohio House of Representatives was discussing a resolution to simply permit JONES's bass-relief of the surrender of Vicksburg, surmounted by a beautiful bust of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to be placed in the rotunda of the Capitol, some of the members could not forbear from voting against it, while Mr. SMITZ, of Seneca county, made the contemptible remark: "Mr. Speaker, with respect for the sculptor, *but not for the head*, I vote Aye."

GEN. BLAIR's election to the United States Senate from Missouri can be counted on with tolerable certainty, the opposition to him having failed to concentrate. At no stage of reconstruction has a seceding State chosen or indicated a desire to choose a Senator or Representative professing sentiments so decidedly reactionary as BLAIR's; and what will occur to the mind of those not in sympathy with these sentiments is the remarkable fact that he will enter the Senate through the door deliberately opened to let DRAKE (Republican) out to take a life-seat on the Bench; and the logic of BLAIR's election as evincing the temper of Missouri especially as compared to North Carolina and other Southern States. If the election of VANCE to the Senate is to be accepted as affording evidence of the unregenerate and rebellious State of North Carolina, what is the inference regarding Missouri from BLAIR's election?

VALLANDIGHAM to-day is the leader of the Ohio Democracy, and in the rural districts and among the masses has all the distinction of a martyr, and all the consideration, too. For this reason his remarks at a conference of the Democratic wire-pullers at Columbus the other night are worthy of notice. PENDLETON and LEW. CAMPBELL spoke, as did Mr. EWING, but it took VAL. to inspire his hearers with Democratic fervor. He urged the party to stick together, to be courageous, to assume the offensive, to go in to win, saying, "Let us go forward, discharge the public debt as quickly as practicable, relieve the people from the burdens of taxation, and restore the old Federal Republic as our fathers made it." But the notable part of his speech, the part wherein he differed from the other speakers and did not exactly please the leaders, was that wherein he favored San Domingo annexation *per se*, as called for by the old Democratic faith. Of course, he did n't want to have anything to do with it as coming from GRANT's administration, and especially if it had any taint of jobbery, but warned the Democracy not to put themselves on record in this matter, as opposed to their party principle of annexing land wherever we can get it. He advised too the recruiting of the party ranks from every quarter and not unlikely had in mind that the country papers have begun to suggest him as a candidate to succeed SENATOR SHERMAN.

CONCERNING Gen. NEGLEY's Allegheny Arsenal Bill, it is evident that studied deception has been used. Until its true character was made known through the columns of the COMMERCIAL yesterday, citizens had no knowledge of what was going on. They were told that the plan was simply to remove the Arsenal from the heart of the city to a more suitable place in the neighborhood, and, if possible, secure the grounds now occupied by the Arsenal for park purposes. To this the Councils gave their assent; and there could be no serious objection to such an arrangement, though some foresaw the danger of losing the Arsenal entirely were it to be attempted. What was the surprise and indignation, therefore, when it became known that the entire breaking up and removal of the Arsenal, with no thought of a more eligible location in the vicinity, as though, for some reason or other, it was something to be got rid of in the quickest time and at almost any cost, was the real purpose of General NEGLEY's bill! We will not undertake to fathom the motive for this most extraordinary proceeding, whether it is a speculation on the part of a few individuals, a personal pique on the part of General NEGLEY which failing in all previous endeavors, he has taken this extraordinary course to gratify, or whether it is the result of a constitutional defect in judgment, it is at present unnecessary to inquire. Whatever the motive, it is a blow aimed deliberately at Pittsburgh. We have already shown that our city has been profited to the extent of many millions by the presence of the arsenal here, and it is an establishment we could well afford to pay liberally to keep. Apart from the direct disbursements, it brings business of various kinds to our city, gives constant employment to thousands of mechanics and laborers, brings business to our railroads, consumes large quantities of material, and lends importance to our city in various ways. It is an establishment doing business on a basis of three millions of invested capital. To drive it away seems insanity itself. It was easy enough for General NEGLEY to procure corporation to insure the removal, for half a dozen places are striving for the very business done and to be done here; and while other places are protesting against the removal of arsenals, Pittsburgh, through her representative, seems to be anxious to get rid of the Allegheny Arsenal. Need we add a single word of comment or frame a reason why our citizens should at once and earnestly protest against the meditated injury?

THE FUTURE ACCORDING TO BISMARCK.

"The terrible Chancellor," as Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE calls him, is so much in the thoughts and mouths of men that whatever pertains to him is interesting. M. ANGEL DE MIRANDA, a Spaniard connected with the press of Paris, and having relations of some kind more or less defined with the Spanish embassy there, a while ago, in the endeavor to escape from the beleaguered city, was brought up in the quarters of Count BISMARCK, at Versailles. Once at liberty MIRANDA has published an account of the adventure which reads more as much as if it were or might be true in all essential particulars, as there is nothing in the narrative inconsistent with the well known traits of the Count's character. Having invited his involuntary visitor to dinner and regaled him with such viands as were at hand, BISMARCK entered into conversation with him, which characteristic vivacity and freedom. The entire colloquy as reported by MIRANDA, is decidedly entertaining, while the following passage possesses a certain historical interest and is worth translating:

"Often spoke of Paris, which he pretended to believe at the end of its resources, and that the Parisians were no doubt very desirous of capitulating at the earliest moment while the disposed people of the Hotel de Ville, I undeceived him on these points, and showed him the entire population of Paris resolved to defend themselves to the last extremity, which he did not believe. 'Vanity keeps them up in the meantime,' said he, 'it is the foundation of the French character. They cannot make me believe that Paris is a heroic city, and, in whatever way, it must be that it shall only be for the form.

"It will not be by main force, I said, at any rate unless you decide to destroy the city by bombardment and sacrifice a great part of your army. The mode they shall adopt does not concern me, he replied; it is the affair of the generals; if I were called—which I am not—to give my advice on the subject, I would never propose assault, because like you, I think that the Parisians are gifted with very lively courage and will offer a very energetic resistance; in that case, we should undergo great losses unquestionably; now, the play is not worth the candle, especially as, with a little patience we are sure of conquering, and I have powerful allies whom we have in the place, the Reds and famine."

The Reds, I replied, seem to me sufficiently kept in control by the national guard, and as for famine, it may delay a long time.

Be it so! We will wait ten years if necessary, but we would go in! This thing is decided in the mind of the King, who wishes to spare Paris as much as possible, but who has promised to sign a peace only in the Tuileries. This idea is so fixed in the will of the King that his majesty having resolved to enter Paris only when the order of the Iron Crown, to which no nominations were made since 1815, has invited the few titularies of that order still alive to come to headquarters, that he may a second time enter the French capital in the midst of those glorious veterans.

"And in case of the war with Spain, you, I suppose, do not fear the arrival of an army of relief, or the intervention of a fleet?

Having treated the suggestion of an army of relief with great contempt as an impossibility, the Count said: As for the neutral powers, they are at least as much our friends as the friends of France, whose pride and whose restless and aggressive policy have been a danger to Europe for centuries. The French are incredibly frivolous if they have not comprehended that.

The suggestion that Russia and England, according to report, were likely to unite in intervention, was received by the Count with loud laughter. He then asked:

"And you Spaniards, are you also going to enter this terrible coalition against us? It makes no difference, though I should have believed that in this war you would be our allies. We have made the war a little on your account, and it would have sacrificed hideraf to me for you to march at our side. It was in this view that, on the day after the declaration of war, I caused Marshal Prim to be asked what would be the contingent of Spain. I was greatly surprised to see the Marshal retreat from the consequences of his policy. It is much to be regretted that things could not have been thus arranged; France could have been taken on the north and on the south at the same time, and we should now be in Madrid an awakening for your people to accept it, or so long a time!"

"I am not a man to meddle with the affairs of others, and Prussia has not the least intention of interfering with the internal politics of Spain or of any other country. We may, however, say that the choice of a German prince would have been for you a guaranty of regeneration. The Latin race is worn out; it has accomplished great things, but now its destinies are finished, and it is summoned to decrease little by little until its entire disappearance as a predestined race. Far-sighted statesmen of the Latin countries ought to anticipate and direct this movement of transformation, instead of exhausting themselves in barren efforts to prevent a result decreed by fate. Our prince on your throne would, without violence or humiliation, have infused into you a little German sap and vigor. The Germanic race is young, vigorous, as full of energy and initiative as the Latin race was formerly. It is to the nations of the north that the future belongs, and they are at present making their debut in the glorious part which they are destined to fill for the good of humanity."

Returning at length from his philosophical discourse to the war, BISMARCK declared the purpose of the Germans to occupy Paris and France as long as may be necessary. They might have to wait for the establishment of a new government, they would end by finding a government with which to treat, "should it be that of ROBERT MACAIRE." The essential thing for them was to make peace on conditions which should satisfy them, in all justice and with trustworthy guarantees. M. BISMARCK thought it not unlikely that NAPOLEON would be restored, at any rate his dynasty, with the consent of a majority of the French people. They had nothing to reproach him with but having failed in pursuing an object dear to the country, the conquest of the Rhine. "The dear good man still lives" added BISMARCK with one of those loud laughs with which he is wont to emphasize his frightful after-thoughts.

REFORM PLEDGES.

At the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, we reported the fact that Mr. WHITE, of this county, had introduced a bill for a reform in the extravagant emoluments of certain of the county officers in this District. It was intended, of course, to redeem to some extent the pledges upon which the present members were elected, and so far as it accomplishes that object, will deserve and receive the approbation of their constituents.

It seems, however, from a report of this bill which we have somewhere seen, that it proposes only to do a *part* of the work by maintaining *existing abuses* so far as regards all the incumbents not elected specially upon the footing of this pledge: which amounts in effect to a declaration that, although the whole thing is wrong, the wishes and interests of the people are only to be so far respected as the *letter* of the contract shall require, and only to that extent, because it would not be safe to ignore them altogether.

The distinction thus made in favor of those who were already in the enjoyment of such inordinate profit, at the expense of the people, is in accordance with, if not founded on, a very curious argument of their organ put forth in advance, to the effect that these men, by virtue of their election *without pledges*, had acquired a sort of vested right to plunder their masters for their own emolument, which could not be fairly withdrawn so long as their commissions continued. To call such a claim a *right*, however, would be a gross *misnomer*. It would better deserve to be characterized as a *"wrong."*

Suppose, suggested their apologist, that these men had made their calculations, bought property, or built houses on the faith of existing laws, would it not be unjust to meddle with the fountain of revenue upon which they relied for the purpose of meeting their engagements?

Suppose, on the other hand, say the people, that an individual in prosperous business had done the same things, as many a man does, on the faith of a continued life, or on a system of legislation which tempted him to invest his money in a particular way, and the law was determined by Providence, or the law changed by the action of man. Would anybody but a dunce pretend that the author of nature had inflicted a wrong in one case, or that the legislative power of the government was to be arrested in the other? The man who takes an office, takes it subject to all the contingencies of legislation, even to the abolishment of the office itself, just as the industrious worker—not the drone of the hive—enjoys the gift of life with the risks of its termination at any time; and the proposition is a shameless one to preserve and maintain even for a moment, an *admitted* abuse, for the sake of a mere officeholder who finds his account in it. When it was proposed to reform the financial administration of this county at the session of the Legislature in 1842, there was a like clamor from some interested quarters about interference with existing offices and emoluments. The Sheriff was sensitive about his jail perquisites, and the Collectors, almost to a man, made battle for the continuance of *their* offices, and enlisted thousands of short-sighted petitioners in their behalf, but the work was done in spite of both, and the people now see and enjoy the advantage of it.

There is but one office in the State where the emoluments cannot be lessened during the term, and that is the Judgeships, which depend for this on a constitutional provision that was considered essential to their independence.

If the members from this county are sincere in this matter, and disposed to carry out *in spirit* the instructions of the people, they will make no distinction in favor of persons. To do so would only convict them of a disposition to favor private interests at the expense of the public, and an indisposition to do any more in the way of reform than they feel it impossible to avoid. Neither Sheriff nor Coroner has any claims either *legal* or *moral* for immunity at their hands, and if they find themadvocated by any portion of the press to which they have been in the habit of looking for sound doctrine, it would not be amiss for them to inquire whether there may not be especial interest in the particular case to induce the utterance of opinions that, if followed, may only prove damaging to themselves. If they should see, for example, a long list of Sheriff's sales on one side of a newspaper, and an elaborated defense of pretended *existing rights* on the other, they would perhaps conclude that it would be wiser to take advice from some other quarter. There are newspapers that avow their object to be the *making of money* only, and in such cases of course a coincidence of the sort is not to be disregarded.

AN essentially Republican spirit is in the English Government, according to M. D. Conway. He says that the Republicans believe that the bill for the disestablishment of the English Church, which Mr. Mill will introduce into the next Parliament, will only have a few Parliaments to struggle through before it succeeds, and they also see that at the Queen's death the great impediment to the Prince of Wales will furnish a good opportunity for moving that the throne be left vacant. A movement of some significance in their behalf is the formation of a "Republican Club" at Cambridge University, with Professor Fawcett, several Fellows, and three or four members of Parliament connected with it. It has framed a creed of four articles—no more monarchies, no increase of aristocracy, no power to devise property by will, and no disqualification for civil trusts or offices on account of sex. The English Republicans believe that one House of Legislature is sufficient, and do not believe in having a President.

COL. WILLIS DRUMMOND, of Iowa, was nominated for Land Commissioner, without the slightest knowledge or that of any member of the Iowa delegation. When Delano was Internal Revenue Commissioner, Col. Drummond was Revenue Supervisor of Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, and performed his delicate duties with such diligence, sagacity, integrity and nerve, that when Secretary Delano had to select a successor to Mr. Wilson, without letting the Iowa delegation know anything about it, without saying a word to anybody but Secretary Belknap, he sent a telegram to Drummond to come to Washington; he sent his name to Grant as Wilson's successor. And then he sent for Mr. Allison and told him what he had done. Such excellent examples of promoting officers for merit are not so frequent as they should be, nor as they will be when a reformed civil service makes them systematic.

THE new State Capitol building is likely to be a "white elephant" for New York. The Commissioners were not to begin it unless they could be satisfied that the cost would not exceed four million dollars, but two-thirds of that amount has already been spent, and it is now said that the rest of the job will cost, the estimate being from twelve to thirty million dollars. Meanwhile Tweed flavors working away at it as long as possible, as it is a good place to provide for voters and the Legislature is operating to prevent the completion of the edifice, losing only the expenditures up to this time, or to incur the unlimited expense of completing it.

THE Prothonotary of the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court last week got obstreperous, and would neither obey the order of the Court in a certain case nor even recognize its authority, presuming to decide that it had no standing in the matter was unconstitutional. Inasmuch as the Prothonotary is but a clerk of the Court, the *Day* is moved by this incident to remark that he should be appointed by the Court just as the tipstaves and messengers are, and that the Constitutional provision should be repealed, as well as that his wages should be in salary, and not in fees and perquisites.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in reference to Governor Geary's message, and in an interview with him by a reporter of a Democratic paper, says:

"Governor Geary talks like a Democrat. In fact, this is but an outbreak of the old Democracy which from his youth up was cherished by the Governor; and though in the ranks of the sham Republicans, his old cherished convictions, principles and education will vindicate themselves in emergencies like the present. There is always hope of such a man."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The growth of New York fashion like the influence of evil as well as common weeds etc., but don't like to be such at the shows. On a recent stormy night a great many of them were under the notion that no one they knew would be there. The consequence was that Erlanger had a most intensely aristocratic audience, and everybody was caught in the act by everybody else.

In consequence of the war being carried into France, the silk and velvet manufactories of Germany have temporarily usurped the trade which once was almost monopolized by Lyons and other French towns. At Crefeld, Prussia, the impetus given to this branch of manufactures is greater than ever before, and there are more orders from England and America than can be filled.

The famous Dutch Gap canal is to be cleaned out. It is to be made 250 feet wide and of sufficient depth for the navigation of vessels of any tonnage that can pass between it and Richmond. A contract it is stated has been made for the work at 37½ per cubic yard.

Being called upon by the agent of the North End Mission, a Boston merchant cordially gave him five one-hundred dollar bills, and promised to repeat the operation at the beginning of each month this year on condition that his name be kept secret.

The Virginia *Enterprise* says that the timber supplies of Nevada, which are now very great and very valuable, are being stolen and destroyed with a rapidity and recklessness which demands the serious attention of the State and municipal authorities.

A Quebec firm has inaugurated a new line of trade, in bringing Canadian laborers to work upon Michigan white oak timber at a cost of $120 per thousand. Three thousand pieces, or about two hundred thousand cubic feet, are to be prepared and shipped by boat to Quebec, thence to England.

Thirty gallons of water per day for each resident has been the estimated consumption of water in cities; but each man, woman, and child in Boston uses eighty-five gallons daily. What dirty people they are. They should come to Pittsburgh and learn how to keep clean.

The Union Pacific Railroad claims not to have missed a connection this winter. There have been eleven snow storms on the mountains this season, some of them very severe, but snow fences and sheds protect the track effectually. The snow fences extend for many miles along the road in the more exposed mountainous region, and in the Sierras the sheds almost cover the track for a distance of thirty miles.

Since the commencement of the war, the German press has shared the depression of other branches of business in that country, and is bringing out but comparatively few publications of importance, with the exception of scientific and theological works which were already passing through the press.

A late Yankee came to Jackson county, Mich., exhibiting a few "imported" sheep of the finest stock, which he palmed off on a farmer for a mortgage on his farm for $500. The sequel showed them to be very common, old sheep.

The Sabbath School class of Rev. J. P. Fitch, a Methodist preacher in Pittsburg, Massachusetts, have made the unclerical gift to him of a double barreled fowling piece and accoutrements.

Several cases of frozen ears and feets are reported in consequence of the barbarism of the Stamford, Connecticut, school authorities who will not allow the children to enter the school rooms till a certain hour, so that sometimes fifty to one hundred have to wait outside in a pelting storm.

Eamie fiber is now used extensively for shoemakers' thread and to mix with lisle thread articles, and commands $250 a ton.

Last summer a Boston establishment tanned fifty anaconda skins for boot leather. The boots are said to stand fifty days' wear, but the legs of those skins was forty feet in length. The tanning processes were similar to those observed in the manufacture of alligator leather, the product being a very beautiful and highly finished quality of leather, glossy and mottled like calf, and, from the appearance of the grain, exceedingly durable.

Some idea of the extent of the business of a big hotel is given in the item that the Parker House, Boston, employs two hundred and sixteen persons, who eat in two dining rooms—one for officers, the other for servants. The pay roll amounts to $82,576 per year.

The American Liberal Tract Society of Boston, with $500,000 capital, proposes to spend its money in publishing spiritualistic documents.

Servants receive the highest prices in the world in St. Petersburg. Girls that can cook get $40 per month, and all in that proportion. After St. Petersburg, Roumania and London pay servants best, and then the United States.

The assessed value of San Francisco real estate, with improvements, is $78,500,000, of which one-third is under mortgage, costing $3,000,000 annual interest.

Four students from Egypt, five hundred miles up the Nile, have recently joined the Syrian Protestant College, at Beirut. Three of them are regular Copts, and came with money for all their expenses, and a good preparation. This speaks well for the Scotch mission there.

Considering the smallness of our standing army and the Indian and Mexican wars, and the great civil wars it has passed through, it is a remarkable fact that there are still fifty-nine officers on the list who have served thirty years continuously in the United States army. Six of these also generals, and seven are field officers, the remaining forty-six still plodding along in the lowlier paths of the regimental line or subordinate staff.

The Russian Government has ordered no Remington rifles in this country, and in fact no arms except to a limited extent and mostly for experimental purposes.

A three-year old boy has been admitted as a patient in a London hospital the victim of paralysis from sucking. He early contracted a habit of injection to female society, and preferred marching about with his father, who was a gamekeeper, and sharing his comforts, including a short pipe and strong tobacco.

M. Ferdinand Cause, a Frenchman, applies in Chili for a patent on a system in which the air, in a state of expansion, in combination with other agents, produces the instantaneous breakage of the hardest masses of granitic, metallic, or other stone. Besides this, the system is claimed to possess an advantage over those hitherto employed, inasmuch as it produces no explosion whatever when breaking the rock, and permits a person to stand with perfect safety at a distance of two metres from the stone. If this process be as efficacious as described, it will be of material service to mining industry, doing away with blasting powder.

The *Independence Belge* thinks it a new way to earn laurels when the Prussians have one hundred-year old orange and laurel trees of the park of Versailles taken out and sent to Berlin.

A convivial young Gothamite has had an iron armlet, one-eighth in thickness and five-eighths in width, fastened on his arm above the elbow, and "schwore off" until that's worn off.

Cambridge University, England, has 583 freshmen this year, of whom Trinity College has 152 and St. John's 125.

It is a curious story that one of the first bombs thrown into the heart of Paris, found its way to the lodgings of Napoleon the First, and shattered the grand dome which arches his last resting place in the *Hotel des Invalides*.

The annual manufacturing statistics of Lowell manufacturers, show that the capital, products and consumption is as follows: Capital stock, $13,609,-000; number of mills, 37; number of buildings; mills, 126,716; looms, 12,940; females employed, 8,863; males employed, 6,0.5; yards made per week, 2,2?,-600 cotton, 21,667 woolen, 35,?30 carpeting, 2,50 shawls; hosiery, dozens made per week, 10,900; pounds cotton consumed per week, 612,?00; pounds clean wool consumed per week, 97000 yards dyed and printed per annum, 51,291,200; tons anthracite coal, 29,809; bushels charcoal, 18,190; cords wood, 1,875; gallons oil, 102,?50; pounds starch, 1,?90,0?0; barrels flour, 1,?75; steam power, 22 engines—4,459 horse power. There is a hospital sustained by the manufacturing corporations for the use of the sick. The population of Lowell is 48,927, with a property valuation of over twenty millions of dollars.

A Baptist D. D. was requested in a note from a parishioner to preach on Ecclesiastics, iii, last clause of the 4th verse—"*A time to dance.*" On the following Sabbath evening the Reverend Doctor created quite a sensation in his congregation by reading the note, and adding: "When I shall have become fully satisfied that the important duty of dancing is neglected in my congregation, rest assured I will give all needed admonition on the subject."

THE COMMERCIAL.

[From the Tuscarawas (O.) Chronicle.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, one of the best dailies published, and a favorite with us, has donned a new and handsome dress. We should be glad to see a club raised in this place for the COMMERCIAL. It reaches us by mail at 5:?3 A. M., or the second edition, containing the very latest, could be received here by the Fast Line west, at 2:46 P. M., more than an hour earlier than the Cincinnati papers.

[From the American Manufacturer's Review and Pittsburgh Price Current.

The COMMERCIAL donned a new dress recently, and now has a very neat appearance. As far as its advertising patronage goes, we may say it is "up to date," at the same time it is crammed full of first-class reading matter. The COMMERCIAL has a wide circulation in and around our city, and this new evidence of its success indicates a fair appreciation of its merits.

SIR JOHN ROSE, the Canadian now living in London as a banker at present the English Envoy to Washington to negotiate upon the fisheries question, has expressed himself very favorably to Secretary Boutwell on the subject of United States securities, and seems to be desirous of having some plan for their systematic introduction into the English market, especially the 4½ and 5 per cent bonds. It may be that the United States can afford to to pay Great Britain for sending Sir John here, if he manages to dispose of a good share of our funding securities.

THE Orphans' Court of Lancaster county has dismissed the petition of the county Commissioners, asking that the executors of the estate of Thaddeus Stevens be compelled to file an inventory thereof. The court sustained the points taken by the executors in their demurrer, viz:

1. That the Orphans' Court has not jurisdiction of the subject matter of the complaint.

2. That the complainants have not shown any such right or title as entitles them to the discovery from these defendants therein sought.

3. That they have not, in and by their petition or bill, stated such a case, as does or ought to entitle them to such discovery or relief as is thereby sought and prayed for from or against these defendants.

THE New York *Tablet*, in its synopsis of Father Preston's lecture on the Temporal Power of the Pope, gives the following excellent reason for Catholic unanimity in its support:

"There is no difference of opinion among Catholics on this subject, *for we do not allow any difference on such questions.* The Church has decided it. Therefore it. The reverend Father read from the Syllabus in support of his position on the matter was unconstitutional. Inasmuch as the Prothonotary is but a clerk of the Court, the *Day* is moved by this incident to remark that he should be appointed by the Court just as the tipstave and messengers are, and that the Constitutional provision should be repealed, as well as that his wages should be in salary, and not in fees and perquisites.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, in reference to Governor Geary's message, and in an interview with him by a reporter of a Democratic paper, says:

"Governor Geary talks like a Democrat. In fact, this is but an outbreak of the old Democracy which from his youth up was cherished by the Governor; and though in the ranks of the sham Republicans, his old cherished convictions, principles and education will vindicate themselves in emergencies like the present. There is always hope of such a man."

PERSONAL.

Vallie Rhein is preparing her Washington studio to renew her work, and does not credit the story that she is to marry.

Alexis Alexandrovich, a real live Prince Imperial of Russia, third son of the Czar, will come to this country next spring. He is twenty-one years of age (born 14th January, 1850), and has the rank of Captain of the Fleet and Aid-de-camp to the Emperor. He will be accompanied by Admiral Possette, who is expected in the fall-duties. Prince Alexis already has been on a tour through Europe and Asia, and will travel throughout the United States. He will take a trip down the Mississippi, and, perhaps, visit California. While in New York he will probably be A. T. Stewart's guest.

Prof. H. M. Fiske, a Dartmouth graduate, succeeds the late Prof. S. F. Miller in the chair of Mathematics at Amherst. Before the rebellion he was president of a college at Paducah, Ky. Since then he has been engaged in State surveys for Indiana, and as civil engineer on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Dr. Gatling, the now famous gun inventor, has removed from Indiana to Hartford.

The Union League House, Philadelphia, now has a bust of President Grant, by Franklin Simmons, a young American artist. It is said to be the best likeness of General Grant yet chiseled, and his peculiar unfortunable expression is most admirably rendered.

H. N. Walker, nominated by the Michigan Democrats for United States Senator, is editor of the Detroit *Free Press*.

A volume of poems, written by Mr. James T. Fields in the last ten years, is promised.

Lord Palmerston diligently read, and, so far as he could, mastered the scientific publications of his time, and these gave him all manner of ideas for the press: the Gospels, in two volumes, are just ready for the press; Acts, in one volume, is to be published shortly. The volume on Romans is shortly after, and will soon be issued. The other volumes will appear at suitable intervals.

It is just a week since Mr. Ferry secured the Senatorial nomination, and already ten candidates are hatted to succeed him in Congress.

Mrs. Lincoln was in London on the 22d ult, for the purpose of placing her son Robert in the care of Dr. Hall, having accomplished this she purposed joining her friend, Mrs. Bishop Simpson, in Rome.

As there is a story of Secretary Seward's marriage with Miss Olive Risley, in that from her earliest years, Mr. Seward saw in her beauty and character a resemblance to his own daughter, who died many years ago. The families have always been intimate, and the Secretary has come to regard Miss Risley with paternal affection. When Mr. Seward planned his present journey abroad, it was his wish that his eldest daughter, Miss Olive, and his family would accompany him. Mr. Risley, however, found it impossible to spare the time; but his daughter, Miss Olive Risley and her younger sister, Miss Hattie, are now traveling with Mr. Seward and family.

Ralph Waldo Emerson will be sixty-eight in May, but looks strong enough to last twenty years more.

An improbable story is that William E. Dodge and several other rich men are to start a new religious paper in New York.

Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Spear has resigned the pastorate of the South Presbyterian Church, New York, to edit *the Independent*.

A good story is about James Fisk, Jr., calling on General Butler at Long Branch last summer. Butler has never seen Fisk, and asked his name, receiving the reply in a loud voice: "I am James Fisk, Jr., you bet, and are you?" remarked Butler, with charming indifference. Then turned to his wife: "My dear, do you want anything of the pedler?" Fisk, in the Prince Fisk, a hasty retreat, leaving the General in full possession of the field.

Thomas W. Ferry, the next Senator from Michigan, is known as "White" Ferry in his district. His florid complexion, sandy hair and whiskers and pleasant easy gait give him a youthful and prepossessing appearance. He is a gentleman of cultivation and refinement, his manners are affable, his integrity is above suspicion, and his capacity for winning friendship pretty nearly unbounded. Whether his intellectual ability he is not the peer of either of his late competitors, but he has good judgment, energy, industry and an liberal allowance of shrewdness. As Washington he is known as a "worker." He has made but few speeches, and those of comparatively little interest. Keeps an intelligent watch over the affairs of his district, and obtains during each session a fair share of legislation therefor. His district or western portion of the State he is immensely popular. Men of all parties swear by him, and in the late election entire counties cast for him their unanimous votes. His district stretches from Grand Haven to the Straits along the Lake Michigan shore, and the thriving towns of a few years ago there which are growing so rapidly at the mouth of every stream, are inhabited mainly by young men, grey hairs being rare sights in those new countries. Next to the youthful element Mr. Ferry has recruited a band of retainers from those characters, and enthusiasm would fill any man with pride.

BLASTED HOPES.

Philadelphia Loses Faith in Railroads—Something Must be Done.

[From the North American.]

We have built high hopes on these railroads. There was a time when we all felt confident that they would do wonders for us. But it is a notorious fact that they help other cities quite as much as they help us, and they do for us the business that lies in their way, and nothing more. All that railroads can do for a city has been done for Philadelphia. The rest must be done by ourselves. It is not so much more railroads that we need as more of a mercantile spirit. There is no need of waiting at all. The idea that we cannot buy and sell and import and export to any great extent on account of the large sum that will require three or four years of hard work and as many millions of cash, is pure moonshine. It may serve to amuse some of the dreamers in our railroad offices, but it will not do for the men who pay the bills. We sold more goods in 1870 than ever were sold before in Philadelphia. We exported more produce than in any former period. What, then, is the sense of forever talking to our merchants of waiting until this, that, or the other job shall be finished?

Our grievance in men of business is to wait for nothing—to leave these dreamers to hug their own delusions—to expect nothing from them, but trust themselves, and, above all, put not their trust in railroads. Our trust has been in manufactures, and that alone has made Philadelphia what she is. Her progress is of this great city. No matter what may have been the benefit of railroads to others, they have done us good and blaze away again. There is nothing in this world like trying. It does a man good, whether he succeeds or fails. It is high time we arrived at the conclusion that the business of Philadelphia is not to build railroads for the benefit of other cities, but to make money in trade, to manufacture, to import, to export, to buy and sell, to create new markets and extend old ones to both. In insurance, for instance, never will pay us and pile up capital, which is power.

English and American Influence in the World.

The London *Times* of December 29, after commenting on the smallness of the American army and navy, and contrasting it with that of England, expresses: "The Americans, though pursuing a policy of economy and disarmament far more unhesitatingly than we have done, contrive, nevertheless, to command as much respect as if they were armed to the teeth; whereas in the old country, where more extensive, are told that we have lost our title to the consideration of the world. It is worth while inquiring into the real facts, if it be true that we accounted for or explained.

The first and most obvious reflection is that a nation of forty millions of people, rich, industrious, energetic, and intrepid, must comprise resources which the world is ready to believe can be called out by Americans had no army in 1?60, but in 1862 they had 1,000,000 of enthusiastic soldiers. The Federal Army had no navy, and yet in a few months' time they produced a powerful fleet of new and formidable fighting ships. In the course of four years, they raised and spent upward of £?00,000,000, and such is the magnitude of their national resources that what they did in the War they would certainly, on a similar impulse, do over again. All this is true, but we, also, are people of thirty millions; our wealth and credit are practically inexhaustible; and the most inveterate alarmist would not suppose us to admit that our national spirit, once roused, would be capable of any efforts or sacrifices to which the former has given rise. Nor do the Americans do certainly enjoy—they are a long way off. It is a "far cry" to Washington, and the Prussians observed as much to our correspondent in explanation of their patience under American offendings. But this consideration does not touch America's comparative impotence of the navy, which, as the President remarks, is the only instrument at the command of the Union either for aggressive defense or the enforcement of any foreign policy.

We must look elsewhere, therefore, for the explanation we are seeking, and it will be found, we believe, so far as it is applicable at all, in the known readiness as well as ability of the Americans to fight notwithstanding their practical appreciation of the benefits of peace. Their exposed points are comparatively few, the field of battle unbounded, and, though they do not desire war, they would not be slow to accept a challenge. We, on the other hand, in many points exposed, we make no secret of our aversion from war, and it is alleged that therefore any provocation might be offered with impunity. In these considerations there is a certain force; but we must never say that, in our opinion, the restraint itself from beginning to end is more apparent than real. We do not believe that what is sometimes said of us is actually thought either in America or elsewhere. The people who taunt us with reluctance to fight are mostly those who, for purposes of their own, desire to see us fighting. As a matter of fact, we may take it for granted that foreign States have not the mean opinion of us which is sometimes attributed to them. That we are not sudden or quick in quarrel they know very well, but they know also that we can fight if we choose, that our power is truly formidable, and that when we begin a war we are not in a hurry to leave off. To a certain extent they may presume, no doubt, on our love of peace; but at the bottom they take a juster measure of our temper and resources than might be inferred from their occasional sneers and our own candid comments. Of such a character was the late Emperor, and by the mere expression of her will could have prevented a war between the two most powerful nations of Europe, the belief might have been false; but the state of opinion which it implied was far nearer the truth than that which has been since represented for our warning.

Russia has nine universities, all under the government. The largest, that of Moscow, has 74 professors and 1,600 students.

FROM TULLAHOMA, TENN.

The Weather—Rugged Progress of the "Yankee"—Middle Tennessee the Grand Theater for Manufacturing Enterprise—Sensible Advice to Pittsburgh.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., January 12, 1871.

Sitting in my room, with the quietness of ease, and "old hoss" shining out of a sweet, placid sky, I am led to reflect upon the chilling blasts that came down on the hills of the Monongahela. For two weeks we have had April skies, and the mocking bird warbling on the trees. The "Yanks" are busily engaged in building houses and barns, and plowing for oats and corn, the former being usually sown in February, the latter planted the last week in March. The progress made the last year in this town and vicinity is magical. On every side neat farm houses, substantial fences, and every evidence of improvement are seen. Nothing is wanting to complete the picture of progress save the smoke of the belching furnace and machine shop. Any one reflecting upon this location, its cheap living, its abundance of noble timber, coal, iron ore, marble and water power; in the midst of a region possessing every facility for shipping wares to every point, and a wagon, carriage, domestic interest of agricultural implement offered for sale, and a constant demand for thousands of, which cannot be supplied for twenty years; noting this, and *considerable doubling monthly*, any one, I think, can see the grand opening here for investing capital in mechanical enterprises, from building engines to making crockery ware.

The Bridgman passed brilliantly; all our Sabbath schools having made splendid exhibitions and arranged Christmas trees, laden with presents for children and teachers, all of which I failed to see elsewhere in any where. But the grand hop at the Morton House deserves especial mention. The youth and beauty of this and adjoining counties graced the occasion. The cards of invitation and the programme of the dance were so gotten up in splendid style, and everything, the music, the management, the supper, supper, were worthy of any Eastern city.

The Covington stove men are selling stoves by the car load. Manufacturers of Ohio frequently come to us to sell their wares on commission. Now we will do no such thing—we will rather "shift" a little longer till some wide-awake sons of progress come here and erect factories; and then we will *push* him into fortune with a long pole. It is amazing that your capitalists can't see the immense benefit your city would derive from a railroad direct through West Virginia, and Middle Tennessee to Mobile. Your business men are *your enemies*; have not the courage to grasp at the golden harvest stretching away to the Gulf! Do they want to be fenced in? Do they think Pittsburgh can remain stationary, playing with the jewels in her lap? Action, action, action, is as necessary to the life-growth of a city as to that of an individual; while smallness, grasping selfishness, and a cowardly niggardliness, will belittle an empire, or a garden of prairie dogs. Wake up ye business men of the Iron City! Stretch out your iron arms in this direction, before rival cities grasp the nuggets, that lie here untouched and unnoticed.

W. F. BARNITZ.

ENGLISH ALARM.

Uneasiness in View of the Possibility of War with the United States.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 28.)

The announcement, made upon authority, that the new American Minister will be instructed to reopen negotiations on the Alabama claims will be received in England with some surprise and with much anxiety. The controversy between the two countries is one which Englishmen need not be ashamed to own that they heartily wish to see settled. * * * Whatever may be said in occasional moments of irritation, the thought of war with the United States fills every Englishman with feelings of far greater repugnance than the thought of war with any other power. It does not follow from this that such a war is impossible, but it does follow that family quarrels are immovable because good men regard them with exceptional dislike. But it does follow that England must be peculiarly ready, and will be disposed to make, greater efforts to avoid a war with America than they would be willing to make in any similar case. This is the real source of feeling with them. There need be no hesitation about admitting that the prospect of such a war gives them great and just uneasiness. They know of what vast efforts the United States are capable, and they know that in the event of such a war with Great Britain neither nation would be likely to give up so long as they had any power of continuing the fight. They know further, that in such a struggle England has nothing to gain but the preservation of her honor, and much to lose in the shape of trade. She is far more vulnerable than the United States. Her territories are comparatively small, her commerce is greater; she has not the same reserve of men who are soldiers by habit and instinct before they are made soldiers by the hard necessity of debt and pauperism which a new country is either free from or far more able to bear, and, with the exception of this class it is said, the railways terminating in Canada would be supplied for twenty years, nothing this, and *considerable doubling monthly*, any one, I think, can see the grand opening here for investing capital in mechanical enterprises, from building engines to making crockery ware.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, January 16, 1871.

The local money market is steadily graduating towards an easy condition. Deposits are increasing at the banks and individual banking houses, and it is noticed that discounts are more readily obtained.

—At New York the weekly statement of the associable banks is again favorable, but while the items of specie and legal tenders show another large increase—over $1,000,000—the gain in surplus reserve is only $21,000, for the reason that the immense deposits of the week, amounting to over $11,000,000, have been composed in great part of national bank notes, which swell the liabilities but add nothing to the reserve. Still the addition is enough to give the banks large capacity for expanding their accommodation to borrowers, and we find, accordingly, a liberal increase in the item of loans. The amount now held by the banks in excess of the reserve required by law is $8,892,925.

—The government list was active, but prices were irregular. The sharp improvement in the '62's at London, coupled with the comparative steadiness of gold, induced large purchases of the same issues in this market; but the list otherwise was heavy and prices lower.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	110½	110⅝	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	108¼	108¼	108¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	108¼	108¼	108¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	108	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	107½	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	107½	107¾	107¾
5-20s	107½	107¾	107¾
Gold	110½	110½	110½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	109¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	108¼
United States 10-40s	107¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	107¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	107¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	107¾
Union Pacific Railroad	74¾
Central Pacific Railroad	90¾
Currency Pacific	104¾

—The *Herald* of Sunday says: The speculative operators who sold out for a "turn" a few days since, are still manipulating stocks with a view to buying back those which they sold "short," as well as an additional lot against a further rise. Under the depression of reports that the clique who are concerned in this movement would arrive to-day, a market another "squeeze," in order to accomplish their ends, prices generally declined a half to three-quarter per cent.

The *Evening Post* thinks it is not unlikely, however, that the advance of the past few days has induced sales by holders who are now disposing of the market for the purpose of getting back these stocks at lower figures. The market has for so long a time been a broker's market that indications go for little and it is impossible with reasonable certainty to forecast the immediate future of prices.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at Jay W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 16, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C. & H.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Do. Scrip	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
Reading	96	96	96¼	96¼	96¼	97⅛
Harlem	132	132	132	132	132	132
Mich. Cent	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Lake Shore	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Illinois Cent						
Cleve. & Pitts	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
C. & N. W	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Do. pref	82	82	82½	82½	82½	82½
Rock Island	103	103	103	103	103	103
St. Paul	51¾	51¾	51¾	51	51	51
Do. pref	70¾	72	72	72¼	72¼	72¼
Tol. & Wabash		50¾	51	50¾	50¾	50¾
Do. pref		73	73	73	73	73
Ft. Wayne	92	93	93	93¼	93¼	93½
Ohio & Miss	30¾	30¾	30¾	30	30¾	30¾
Chic. & Alton						
Do. pref		116		116		
R. I. & Erie		113		113		
N. J. Central		102¾		102¾		
Canton		67½		67½		
W. U. Tel		46¾	46¾	46¾		
Quicksilver		41		41		
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41	41	41¾	41¾
Adams Ex		55		55		
Wells F. Ex		35½		35½		
American Ex		56		56		
U. S. Ex		26		26		
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

Ex-dividend.

A comparison between Saturday's and to-days quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91¾	91¾		⅛
Do. Scrip	88½	87½		⅛
Erie	21¾	22	⅛	
Reading	97¼	97⅛		⅛
Harlem	132	132		
Illinois Central	*124			
Lake Shore	89¾	89¾		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	105	104¾		¼
Chicago & Northwestern	71¾	71¾		
Do. preferred	82½	82½		
Rock Island	105¼	105¼		
St. Paul	51	50¾		¼
Do. preferred	72¾	73	¼	
Toledo & Wabash	50½	50		½
Do. preferred	73	71		2
Fort Wayne	93	93¼	¼	
Ohio and Mississippi	29	30¼	1¼	
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾		
Adams Express	55	55½	½	
Gold	110¾	110¾		

Ex-dividend.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾
Lehigh Navigation	32
Susquehanna preferred	32½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46
Lehigh Valley Railroad	69
North Pennsylvania Railroad	44
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾
Reading	48¾

—The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the first week of January were as follows:

1870	$103,674
1871	89,244
Decrease	$ 14,690

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, January 16, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The market since our last has exhibited more activity. This has no doubt been caused by the rise in the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers and the certainty of a heavy run of coal. The weather has been very changeable. Yesterday it was cool, but otherwise pleasant. Navigation is now open to all points, from the headwaters to the mouth. The present rise will not only relieve the coal men, but will also carry off a large amount of Pittsburgh manufactures that have been waiting shipment by water. Demand and activity have been the order of the day in all departments. The good time is now at hand. Produce—The supply was fully up with the demand; prices have been uniform for some days. We can report fair receipts. Flour—The firmness we have previously noted has been maintained. There was a good local demand, although there was an entire absence of speculation. The mills and the leading operators have a fair stock on hand. The receipts since our last were 748 barrels. Bacon and Provisions—The market was steady but not very active, the sales being confined to the wants of the home market. Prices have undergone no quotable change. Groceries—The leading houses report an active business and liberal sales. The new tariff continues to give satisfaction to dealers generally. Country merchants are purchasing liberally; as they find it altogether useless to go further east, when they can do so well here. Extensive preparations are making for the spring trade, which is expected to open early.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES.—We are reported a firm market with a good trade demand. The stock on hand to-day with is not a large one. The receipts since our last were 144 bbls. We are noted sales at $3 62½@4 00 per bbl, the latter being for a choice article.

ASHES.—The receipts continue fair, the supply on the market being sufficient for all trading purposes. We are reported sales of refined in barrels at 7½@8c; common 4½@5c. Pearls, 7½@8c; pots, 6½@7c.

APPLE BUTTER.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have undergone no change. Prices range from 60 to 75c per gallon.

BUTTER.—The demand has fallen off. Holders appear more anxious to realize, and in many instances concessions were made in order to effect sales. We quote, as follows: Common to medium 20@25c; choice to prime 26@30c. Receipts 30 packages.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10½c. @ 2.

BRANS.—Supply liberal, sales at 2½@2½c @ lb.

BEANS.—Small navy $2 @ 2 10 @ bushel; others as per quality, $1 @ 1 80.

BROOM CORN.—Market firm; sales at 3½@3¾c @ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner, ½-lb cans, $1 75 per doz; 5-lb cans, $3 50; 1-lb cans, $6 @ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The supply is still heavy, and prices remain unchanged, with sales at $3 50@3 75 @ 100 lbs.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. The demand was generally local, being confined to the wants of the home market. The leading houses have a fair supply on hand. We make sales in a regular way as follows: Shoulders—Plain, 7½@7¾c; sugar-cured, 10½@10¾c. Sides—Plain, 9½@9¾c; sugar-cured, 10¾@11c. Hams—Plain, 12@12½c; sugar-cured, 13½@14c. Lard—Prime in tierces, 8½@8¾c; in kegs, 9@9½c. Mess pork $21 @ 21 50. Dried beef

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, January 16, 1871. }

REMARKS.

On Saturday we reported the dullest market at the East Liberty yards for over one year, and it would seem that the cloud had hovered over the Allegheny stock yards. Never was there a market so utterly lifeless—not so much on account of the lowness in prices, but that no one seemed disposed to take hold. As a matter of course retail dealers supplied themselves with sufficient stock to meet their immediate wants, and the stock remaining unsold will re-appear at some other time and place.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Following are the number of cars of cattle and hogs received during the week, as taken from the books of Mr. McKeown, clerk, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway:

Rothchilds & Z., Chicago, Ill.	1
Shamberg & Haas, Chicago, Ill.	1
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago, Ill.	2
M. Keefer, Chicago, Ill.	1
Marks & Bro., Cincago, Ill.	3
L. Lowenstein, Chicago, Ill.	1
Shohberg & L., Chicago, Ill.	2
M. Varner, Chicago, Ill.	1
Marks & Kefer, Chicago, Ill.	1
J. Rice, Chicago, Ill.	1
J. W. Snee, Chicago, Ill.	1
F. Yohlgiel, Chicago, Ill.	1
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago, Ill.	1
Fanerman & L., Chicago, Ill.	2
L. Anderson, Lima, O.	1
Marks & Bro., Forest, O.	1
J. Reese, Cincinnati, O.	1
Thos. Rees, Cincinnati, O.	1
Holmes, L. & G., Pearson, Ind.	1
P. Rice, Warsaw, Ind.	1
N. Wood, Warsaw, Ind.	1
J. H. Keever, Warren, Pa.	1
Neesly & Mack, Mansfield, Ohio	2
S. Shearer, Lafayette, Ind.	1
Wm. Mumper, Lafayette, Ind.	1
Wm. Young, Carrollton, Ohio	1
M. Kaufman, Indianapolis	1
Prepaid	11
Total	49
Last week	55

Hogs.

S. G. Alfred, New Castle, Pa.	1
S. Neely, Mansfield, Ohio	1
R. K. Elliotte, McCoy's Station, Ohio	1
John Marshall, Hanover, Ohio	1
U. S. Smith, Smith's Ferry, Ohio	1
Total	5

SALES.

We had not determined not to give the sales but upon more mature consideration concluded to "dump" them, so that the general reader may be able to form a pretty correct idea of the ruling—if such it may be termed—of the market. It is but proper, however, to remark that good stuff is found at purchases at $7 60, whilst hogs were sold in small lots at $625@6 75c. Sheep, though dull sale, were a shade better than last week.

Carr & McCallister offered and sold 69 head mixed Chicago stock at $4 50@7 00.

Hazlewood & Blackstock made sale of a fine lot at $5 00@7 00.

M. Keefer offered a lot of mixed cattle, which brought $5 50@6 25.

Mr. Krouse also sold a lot of Washington county cattle at $5 00@6 00.

J. Neely made sale of a lot of common to fair stock at $5 25@5 75.

Shamberg & Haas sold a lot of mixed at $5 50@7 00.

Greenwald & Kahn made sale of a lot Ohio cattle at $5 50@7 00.

K. Kutz sold one car Ohio cattle at $5 00@6 75.

Rothchild & Zigler disposed of a lot mixed stock at $4 75@6 50.

Beecher & Byers sold a bunch of stockers at $4 25@6 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold one car Indiana mixed cattle at $5 00@6 00.

Hogs.

As we have stated, hogs sold in a small way at $6 25@6 75, R. C. Crum disposing of 150 head at that price. Lesser sales were made at about the same rates.

Sheep.

There was a light supply of sheep on the market, and they sold slowly at about the following figures: Good to prime $5 to 90 lbs, $4 25@5 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 50@3 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00@1 25.

Milch Cows.

No sales reported—worth $35 to $60—the latter an extreme.

Horses and Mules.

Few offered, and none sold—all sent east.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Abyssinia	January 18 ..... Liverpool.
Manhattan	January 18 ..... Liverpool.
Siberia	January 19 ..... Liverpool.
Alcppo	January 19 ..... Liverpool.
City of Paris	January 21 ..... Liverpool.
Minnesota	January 25 ..... Liverpool.
Iowa	January 25 ..... Liverpool.
China	January 25 ..... Liverpool.
Alcppo	January 26 ..... Liverpool.
Wyoming	January 28 ..... Liverpool.
Washington	January 28 ..... Liverpool.
Russia	February 1 ..... Liverpool.
Idaho	February 1 ..... Liverpool.
Batavia	February 2 ..... Liverpool.
Columbia	February 4 ..... Glasgow.
Delta	February 4 ..... Liverpool.
Nevada	February 8 ..... Liverpool.
Nevada	February 11 ..... Glasgow.
Colorado	February 15 ..... Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Franklin.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, January 16, 1871.

River falling slowly, ice running.

Parker's Landing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 16, 1871.

There is about fourteen feet of water and rising very fast. River full of ice.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, January 16, 1871.

Thirteen feet of water and stationary. The ice started yesterday. Weather cool and ice running heavy.

Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., January 16, 1871.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at 11:30 A. M.; river rising fast; cloudy and cool. H.

RIVER NEWS.

THE marks last evening indicated plenty of water for all ordinary purposes. The weather during the day be ame colder. In the Monongahela we noticed a large amount of drift passing.

Monongahela—18 feet; rising.
Allegheny—19 feet 6 inches; rising.
Greensboro—18 feet; rising.
Brownsville—16 feet; rising.
Elizabeth—13 feet; rising.
Oil City—14 feet; rising.
Parkers Landing—16 feet; rising.

THE towboat Stella left Cincinnati for this port on Monday night.

THE mail packets on the slackwater are expected to resume their trips this day.

THE independent packet Belle is due. If she arrives on time she will return at 4 P. M.

THE new steamer May Lowry left for Red River direct.

THE Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, will be here and leave for Marietta and Zanesville on Saturday, so make ready, "Muskingumites."

THE new and magnificent steamer Glencoe, Capt Thomas S. Calhoun, is announced for New Orleans direct, and will have quick dispatch.

THE towboat V. F. Wilson left Cincinnati for this port on Monday morning with a tow of empty barges.

COTTON was shipped from Shreveport to New Orleans for $1 per bale. The Red Cloud took it at that rate. Cattle, $4; passengers, $20.

THE Judge Wheeler transferred the Spade Silver over Shoo Fly, and got $550 for it. That was a good thing for the Wheeler.

CAPT. JOHN BRUNER has taken command of the Belle of Bellaire. The Belle will be a crack river trade, Captain J. P. McKinney having resigned.

THE fine side wheeler Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, will leave for Cincinnati on the present trip on Wednesday, a day earlier than usual.

W. G. JONES, late chief clerk of the Belle Yazoo, is now paying teller of the Mississippi Valley Bank, Vicksburg.

CAPT. F. MARATTA's new side-wheeler Belle of Texas is now at the landing, receiving for New Orleans and Texas direct. This gBelle' is a rare beauty, and no mistake.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—To J. S. Adams: The steamboat Duck arrived safe on Sunday morning. Will leave Wednesday, weather permitting. ANAWALT.

MR. HIGBY and others, of New Orleans, have taken steps to establish a number of screw propellers between New Orleans and the chief commercial ports of Europe.

IN the case of the late Captain Alexander Norton vs. David Jamison, it has been ordered that the judgment appealed from be reversed, and that there be judgment in favor of David Jamison, perpetuating the injunction therein, with costs.

THE ice gave way in the river opposite Keokuk, on the 16th, and the channel is now clear. At the time several persons were crossing the river, and came very near losing their lives, and only escaped by jumping from cake to cake of the floating ice.

THE river is too high for coal boating. It will probably be Wednesday or Thursday before boats will be able to get their tows ready. The locks are all crowded with coalboats, all anxious to get through first.

LOUISVILLE, January 16.—River on a stand, with four feet six inches in the canal, two feet six inches on the falls. Departures: Lizzie Martin, for Evansville; Fannie Lewis, for Evansville; Allegheny Belle, for Tennessee river; Rose Hite, for Henderson. Barometer 29.70. Thermometer 32 degrees.

ST. LOUIS, January 16.—The steamer T. L. McGill, which was burned at Napo Fly bar on Saturday night, was owned by James H. Shiver, and was valued at $25,000. She was insured as follows: In the Pittsburgh, $2,500; Boatmen's, Pittsburgh, $7,500; Peabody, Wheeling, $2,000; Citizens', Wheeling, $2,000; Franklin, Wheeling, $2,500; Enterprise, Cincinnati, $5,000.

W. H. Brown, Esq., received the following dispatch from Monongahela City:

MONONGAHELA CITY, January 14.

The ice broke here last night. All right at Black Diamond and Wash's. Coal gauges say 4 feet. Just broke twenty feet of gunnel out of barge and sunk her on shore. O. C. HOUSE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the high water in both rivers the loss of property was quite small, owing mainly to the fact that everything was done to avoid disaster. The following is a correct list of losses: Eagle, three miles below Monongahela City, belonging to Wm. H. Brown, Esq., was cut down by the ice and sunk Saturday night. A boat, containing 1,000 bushels of coke, belonging to Captain Bigley, was sunk by the ice Sunday afternoon at his coal works at Elrod's Ferry.

THE WRECKED TOWBOAT TIBER.—The sternwheeler, wrecked by the ice in the harbor of St. Louis, was built at Pittsburgh in March, 1862, and was only forty tons. Length, 121 feet; beam, 21 feet; floor, 24 feet 6 inch. She had two boilers, 24 feet long, 40 inches diameter; cylinder, 16 inches stroke, 10½ inches diameter. She was built for J. B. Archer, carried on the trade of Joliet, Illinois, and Keokuk, Iowa, and has always been heard to say he never insures his boats or barges.

THE Pittsburgh correspondence of the Henry C. Yaeger coming up the Mississippi the following has been received by her owner:

VICKSBURG, January 10, 1871.

CAPT. W. J. KNOTTS:

DEAR SIR—We are making good time, considering everything. We have to burn green wood, and it is very hard to get that. We have to carry it a long distance and are delayed somewhat by waiting on wagons to haul it. I have coal enough to last us to Cairo, but will have to get more there, as I am not going to be fast when can get good fuel. We have on board 1,500 tons from Pittsburgh, and 500 tons for Pittsburgh. I hope everything will be satisfactory. Truly yours, J. M. BRADY.

St. Louis Republican, 14th.

The Morgantown (W. Va.) *Post* of Saturday has the following in regard to a new steamboat enterprise: Captain Donaldson, of one of the Pittsburgh steam packets, was in town on Tuesday for the purpose of calling the bald of our merchants and others in the construction and regular running of a small steamboat from Pittsburgh to this place. We learn that the Captain has met with great encouragement, and that if sufficient guarantees are secured, the boat will probably be put on the river in the spring. No

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 110¼.

NEW YORK, January 16—P. M.

Money was active in the morning at 7 per cent.; at the close it was quoted at 7 excepting and 7 gold.

EXCHANGE.

Gold steady, opening and closing at 110¼. The highest sales of the day were at 110⅝. Loans were made at 6 to 7 per cent. Clearances about $27,000,000.

Sterling Exchange quiet at 109½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong with but little doing, the market closing firm.

Coupons, 1881	110½	5-20s, 1867	107¾
5-20s, 1862	109¾	5-20s, 1868	107¾
5-20s, 1864	108¾	10-40s	107¾
5-20s, 1865	108¼	Currency 6s	110½
5-20s, 1865, new	107¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

Nothing to note; others dull and heavy.

Missouris	90	Virginias, new	61
Tennessees, old	65½	North Carolinas, old	32
Tennessees, new	65½	North Carolinas, new	32
Virginias, old	60		

STOCKS

Rather weak, St. Paul and Wabash declining ½ per cent. Hannibal and St. Joseph sold as low as 76¾, but closed stronger at 87½. Union Pacific heavy; selling rumors.

W. U. Telegraph	46½	Northwestern	71½
Quicksilver	4	Preferred	83
Mariposa	5	Rock Island	103
Preferred	9	N. J. Central	102¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	Ohio & Mississippi	30
Wells, Fargo Express	35¾	Preferred	50
Adams Express	55	Michigan Central	98½
United States Express	26	Preferred	97
Merchants' Union	18	Illinois Central	124
New York Central	93¼	Terre Haute	33½
New York Cent. Scrip	91¾	Preferred	56½
Erie	21	Hannibal and Alton	87½
Preferred	22	Preferred	115
Harlem	132	Ohio and Mississippi	30
Preferred	132	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	85½
Reading	96¾	Cleve. and Pittsburgh	104¾
Michigan Cent	97½	Lake Shore	89¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104¾	Illinois Central	124

Ex-dividend.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Cotton opened firm but closed dull and heavy, declining upland 1c, and sales of 2,000 bales superfine western and State at 5 @ 5 05c; common to good extra $5 30@6 40; good to choice do $6 50@7 10; common extra $6 80@7 10; extra Ohio $8 90; St. Louis $6 40@8 90; Western winter red $1 09@1 20; Canada nominally unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c@94c. Wheat firm; new spring $1 05@1 10; red and amber $1 09@1 12; white State $1 20. Rye firm, western $1 03@1 05. Barley quiet and unchanged; State $1 90@2 10. Barley malt quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and about 1c higher; sales 60,000 bushels at 72@73c for unsound and damp; 74@75c for sound; new western and Ohio 70@72c. Hay unchanged. Coffee steady. Rio 13½@16½c. Sugar steady; fair to prime demand; sales 1,400 hhds at 8¾@9¾c for fair to prime; 9¾@9¾c for prime to choice; refining grades 8¼@8¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm at 6@7½c. Petroleum firm; crude 12½@14c; refined 26½c. Tallow firm at 8½@8¾c for prime. Pork firm; new $20 00@20 25 for prime; $20 75@21 00 for prime mess; new $23 00@23 50 for extra mess; $24 50@25 00 for clear; mess $14@14 50; extra $15@15 50; prime $17@17 50; extra $18@18 50; family $19@20 00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Beef hams quiet at $28@30 00. Cut meats firmer; hams 12@13½c; shoulders 7½@8c; middles nominal. Lard firm; prime steam 13½@13¾c; kettle 14@14½c. Butter firm; Ohio 20@30c; western, and State 30@40c for State. Cheese 12@16c.

FREIGHTS.—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged to Liverpool; cotton ½d; provisions steady and firm at 45s for pork; 60s for lard; bacon 30s; cheese 50s; tallow 40s. Rice from 3½@4c per 100 lbs. Wheat firm; new spring $1 10; red and amber $1 20@1 25; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 15; No. 1 do $1 20; No. 1 Chicago $1 20; No. 2 do $1 15; rejected $1 05; No. 1 Milwaukee

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Miller Wanted—Allegheny City Mills.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins—White, Orr & Co.
Boarding Wanted—D. D., Commercial office.
Boarding—No. 43 Anderson street, Allegheny City.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Situation Wanted—C. H., Commercial office.
Dressings for Rent—277 Penn street.
Leaf Lard for Sale—Reese Owens.
Storeroom for Rent—No. 76 Parker.
Rooms for Rent—24 Ninth street.
Light Carriage—Livingston & Co.
Meeting—Knap's Pa. Battery.
Brushes and Notions—J. D. Thompson.
Cuba Base—240 Liberty street.
Dwelling for Rent—J. D. Thompson.
Mouse Traps—240 Liberty street.
Shoe Brushes—J. D. Thompson.
Farms for Sale—A. D. Simpson.
Lectures on Personalism—Rev. T. H. Hanna.
Mercantile Library Lecture—Wendell Phillips, Jan'y 19
Opera House—Under the Gas Light.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Academy of Music—The Pilgrim.
Farmer's Deposit National Bank.
Fair and Festival—Eighth U. P. Church.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Mints at Auction—J. McCandless & Bonnett & Co.
Rolling Mill for Sale—John C. Steele.
Sacred Concert—Rev. Dr. Boyd.
Shawl Sheetings—McElroy, Dickson & Co.
Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c.—Signed D. Baird.
Navy Tobacco—Samuel H. Baird.
The Pilgrim—Academy of Music.
Drug and Merchandise Broker—J. J. Bender & Co.
Mortgage Investments—W. N. Howard.
Intus Ale—Joshua Rhodes.
Drug Store for Sale—J. J. Bender & Co.
Real Estate Bought and Sold—W. N. Howard.
Banner Tobacco Works—Austin & Co.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Complete Stock of Dry Goods—James Caldwell.
Conveyancing—W. Hamilton.
Ready-Made Garments—Gray & Logan.
Notice—Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Speech of President Garrett—Proposition to Change the Name of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road to that of "Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore"—Interesting Statistics of Railroads Built in 1870—Other Items of General Interest.

THE NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE TROUBLES.

BUFFALO, January 16.—The decision of the Supreme Court at Rochester on Friday last, confirming the report of the Commissioners on the Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction Railroad case, enabled the Erie Company to place switches and frogs in position. Trains have been running since that time. On Saturday night the Central Railroad Company ran engines, &c., off the track to prevent the Erie Company from laying the track across the line of intersection of that road. The obstructions, however, were promptly removed, and the road completed.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the above railroad company, held at Camden station on the 11th inst., President Garrett made the following address:

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure of stating, that notwithstanding the general depression in business, the revenue of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its branches amounted for the month of December to $790,21 96, showing an increase of $166,46 over the same month of the preceding year.

The completion of the splendid bridge over the Ohio river, with its approaches, one mile and seventeen hundred and sixty-two feet in length, which connects the Parkersburg branch between Baltimore and the great centers of Southern, Western and Northwestern commerce, is an important event, the result which are indicated by the remarkable increase in the revenues of the company and the general business of Baltimore.

Our system of absolute independence and refusal to join in combination to advance the rates of fare, and, to the greatest practicable extent, uniform rates of transportation, and the simple and economical policy of giving to the public the benefit without the intervention of middle men and the varied conveniences that have been established on the railways of the country, are producing a most satisfactory fruition. Under this system public confidence has steadily strengthened, and the business of the road and the city is being constantly augmented.

Whilst, however, our railway connections with the great interests now so closely associated and identified with Baltimore are constantly adding to our property, and promises so much in the future—especially when so soon to embrace the great line from Pittsburgh to Cumberland—the title of which is expected to be changed, in view of its close identification with the interests of the city, so that it will be called the "Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad," there are those connected with Baltimore which exhibit no sympathy with her interests, and the control of which is frequently exercised with severity and practical antagonism to those interests.

The policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Company to continue to command the travel and trade of the West and South to Baltimore, and through Baltimore, when so required, to the Atlantic cities, must be maintained by having a competitive line between Baltimore and Philadelphia and New York, with such facilities and arrangements as will enable us to give the requisite comparative advantages to this great route.

It is an historic fact that the roads between Baltimore and Philadelphia and New York have never exhibited any practical interest in those works which the enterprise and capital of Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio Company have achieved in forming the great connections and unbounding the business resources which have built up her commerce and prosperity.

Up to this hour the President of the Company is not aware that those interests have ever contributed a single dollar to aid our Southern and Western connections, from which they have heretofore so largely profited. Therefore, at this proposed time, we will have the cordial friendship and co-operation of the mercantile and property interests of the great cities whose population and business are to be so benefitted, there is no reason why the great tributaries built up under the fostering care and by the capital of our people should not transfer any portion of their business that may be mutually desirable and profitable to the interests which it has cost so much to construct.

The demonstration of the necessity of such a line has been so marked it is anticipated, under existing legislation, and legislation which can now be procured readily from the various States of the Union throughout their territories, will be so favorably affected by its construction, that it will be carried out effectively established. Mr. Garrett had no hesitation in saying that numerous great and leading interests of the more than two millions of population of the cities and regions affected will be so largely benefited as to demand the early authorization of the enterprise.

It is gratifying to be able to state that there is reason to believe there will be no difficulty, when the proper charter arrangements are perfected, in securing the capital from individuals upon which to accomplish this great and needed work. The capital upon which the New Jersey, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Companies pay interest and dividends has become so exaggerated that the new work will possess financial advantages that of themselves will cause it—with the ordinary economy that will command, and which must increase—to be a desirable and remunerative investment.

Plans have already been initiated which it is hoped will lead to the early success of the enterprise, and the subject will doubtless receive the early attention, interest and assistance which its great importance demands.

Mr. Garrett says complaint has frequently arisen against the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad for an utter disregard on the arrangement of their time-tables with their branch-roads, of the interests and wishes of the people of Baltimore. An illustration of the severe exactions which those lines deem it proper to make upon the trade of this city is shown by their refusal to meet the rates and the tariff on freight between Baltimore and New York. Whilst, when the Company first began to run from ten to fifteen cents per one hundred pounds, and the highest rate charged by the railroad for heavy goods in large quantities has been, until recently, twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds, and the highest rate charged by the railroad for heavy goods in large quantities has been, until recently, twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds, and the highest rate charged by the railroad for heavy goods in large quantities has been, until recently, twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds, the Baltimore Copper Company and other large concerns in this city have been compelled to pay recently, when those roads determined that they could not be affected by competition 50 cents per 100 pounds. The distance from Baltimore to Philadelphia by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road is 96 miles, and from Philadelphia to New York, 90 miles; whilst the rate roads is 90 miles, and thus those Companies are now charging the merchants and manufacturers of Baltimore 50 cents per 100 pounds for 90 miles, whilst the Baltimore and Ohio Company and its connections charge as their highest winter rate but 55 cents per 190 pounds from Baltimore to Philadelphia, 200 miles, 226 miles. This enormous charge is not based upon the small and irregular business of local stations, where the largely increased cost of a limited trafic can be recognized, but it is made upon the extreme and economically worked lines of the great business between these great commercial centers. Authority has been given for the construction of a second road between Baltimore and Washington. It has been the policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to charge uniform and low rates for freight service on its Washington Branch, in accordance with the policy with the Camden and Amboy Railroad will be shown by the fact that that Company insists upon a charge for so-styled terminal expenses of five cents per hundred pounds, and also that for its actual ninety miles distance it shall be allowed one hundred miles in dividing the remainder of freight earnings with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The whole charge for hose freight between Baltimore and Washington is but ten cents per hundred pounds, including the station terminal charges for labor, &c., at both Baltimore and Washington. Thus it will be seen that the Camden and Amboy Railroad requires for its terminal charges one-half of the whole amount charged by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the entire service, both at both points, and the transportation between Baltimore and Washington.

Mr. Garrett says that on the day of the decision against the Maryland capitation tax, he telegraphed to the President of the road between Baltimore and New York, proposing a conference for a reduction of fares, but the Baltimore and Ohio Company had repeatedly and previously proposed a like reduction on the through rates between New York, Philadelphia and Washington. These lines had professed a willingness to reduce rates to the accommodation of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, but, however, refused, when this proposition was made, that the Baltimore and Ohio Company, to secure the reduction, and demanded, in addition to the reduction made by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, and the risk taken by this Company in connection with that reduction, a further reduction from the reduced local rates, while those companies insisted upon more than $8 as their proportion. The extreme demand of these companies for this service can be appreciated by the public when the facts are known that the Camden and Amboy, where it has the control of the Allentown route to meet, accepts from the Pennsylvania Railway Company $1 80 per passenger between Philadelphia and New York, and from Philadelphia to Wilmington and Baltimore Company also gladly accepts less than $1 per passenger where the necessities of competition are to be met.

Mr. Garrett says:too: If the population of Washington requires an additional road for its travel and business, whilst the capacity of the Washington Branch, with its first-class road-bed, is sufficient to twenty times the business which that road can command, what are the requirements of the three great cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with their populations by the recent census respectively of 267,354, 674,022 and 942,292? The populations are constantly increasing, and if reasonable rates were charged between these cities, an immense enlargement of business would follow. It is palpable, therefore, that to free this community and those cities from the excessive demands made by the existing companies for their service, that a new double tracked, first-class road should be built between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and Philadelphia and New York. Eminent capitalists in each of these cities have declared their willingness to invest, in fact, and the action of these Companies daily proves more and more the necessity of a great competing line. Baltimore is especially interested in such an improvement. Washington, and the North and West, will also be greatly benefitted by the construction of this line, which will aid in establishing the grand and favorite route for travel by the National capital and Baltimore (especially with the advantages of the direct and important Metropolitan Branch) to Philadelphia, New York and the New England States. A line is now being constructed which will open an interior route from Martinsburg via Harrisburg and the Allentown hse to New York. Another road is projected, which will strike the Baltimore and Ohio Road at Hancock, and open an additional line from that point to New York.

LEHIGH AND LACKAWANNA.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh and Lackawanna Railroad was held at their office in Philadelphia, on Monday last. The annual report exhibits a gain for 1870 over 1869 of about fifty per cent., with promise of large additional increase for the coming year, by reason of the almoping of iron ore over that road, there being some eight or ten mines which will commence producing this year in large quantities. Mr. Charles Brodhead was re-elected President, and F. Mitchell Secretary and Treasurer. The following persons were elected Directors: Charles Brodhead, Augustus Wolle, Robert Ashem: E. W. Clark, I. P. Isley, Mendes Cohen, Philadelphia.

SOMERSET AND MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.

The Somerset *Standard* says: The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad was held at the office of H. L. Baer, on Monday last, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The old Board was unanimously re-elected as follows: Wm. J. Baer, President; Peter Hoffley, Jacob Walter, Curtis Kooser, Alex. Stutzman, David Levan, Isaac Hugus, W. H. Koontz, M. A. Sanner, A. H. Coffroth, Val. Haf, J. C. Barrone and George Colvagan, as Directors. This certainly speaks well for the entire Board, and we do not hesitate in saying that the stockholders of the road could not possibly have chosen a Board of better men. Scarcely nine months have elapsed since the election of the first Board, yet in a short time, with a number of almost insurmountable difficulties, the road has been surveyed, located, put under contract and about one-half it graded, and we feel confident that no pains will be spared on their part to push the road to a speedy conclusion.

EXTENSION OF THE WILMINGTON AND READING ROAD.

The Reading Board of Trade held a meeting last week to secure the extension of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad from Birdsboro to that city. A resolution was adopted pledging subscriptions to the amount of $50,000, providing the company subscribe $100,000, and guarantee to complete the extension as per survey, a distance of nine miles. A committee of ten was appointed to secure the necessary subscriptions.

RAILROADS BUILT IN 1870, AND THEIR COST.

The *American Railroad Journal* has prepared the following table of the number of miles and cost of road constructed in 1870. It will be observed that of the number of miles projected was 15,605, only 5,574 miles were completed and opened to business:

	Miles of Road— Projected.	Opened.	Cost of Road and Equipment.
Northeast	294	231.75	$ 8,853,292
Middle-east	531.54	599.56	21,971,451
Southeast	436.69	218.22	10,519,325
Gulf & Southwest	2,220.00	997.20	36,870,640
Interior { E. Miss	3,409.71	1,449.05	53,401,538
{ W. Miss	4,231.05	66,416,990
Pacific	2,987.00	428.00	25,475,500
Total	15,605.44	5,574.80	$224,916 399

The following table will show the progress of railroad construction in this country from 1827 to 1871:

Year.	Miles open.	Yearly Increase.	Year.	Miles open.	Yearly Increase.
1827	3		1849	6,350	668
1828	23		1850	7,465	1,115
1829	28	25	1851	8,589	1,114
1830	41	13	1852	11,027	2,438
1831	54	13	1853	13,497	2,470
1832	131	77	1854	15,672	2,175
1833	256	125	1855	17,788	2,116
1834	762	186	1856	10,251	1,833
1835	918	156	1857	22,025	3,374
1836	1,702	184	1858	25,000	2,465
1837	1,431	289	1859	26,786	1,665
1838	1,843	419	1860	28,789	2,016
1839	2,220	477	1861	30,092	1,322
1840	2,797	577	1862	31,169	1,176
1841	3,219	522	1863	32,120	951
1842	3,371	258	1864	33,969	1,389
1843	4,179	297	1865	34,449	580
1844	4,181	157	1866	36,801	999
1845	4,922	211	1867	36,896	1,545
1846	4,970	348	1868	39,555	1,926
1847	5,336	466	1869	42,372	3,450
1848	5,692	346	1870	48,469	6,584
			Increase	54,435	5,574

The following from the same source shows the length of road built in progress in several sections of the country:

	Constructed in 1870.	Length of line completed.
Illinois	1,271½ miles laid;	956 miles graded.
Michigan	677	190 miles graded.
Missouri	496½ miles laid;	357½ miles graded.
Wisconsin	492 miles laid;	492 miles graded.
Minnesota	402 miles laid;	211 miles graded.
Nebraska	180 miles laid;	110 miles graded.
Kansas	567 miles laid;	135 miles graded.
Colorado	27½ miles laid.	
New South	784½ (about doubt 500 miles) laid;	

and as much more under construction.

The total of Southern Pacific States thus foots up 3,981½ miles of track laid in 1870, and 2,000 miles of grading, in addition, which doubtless approximates to within 100 miles of the actual figures.

The total of 4,286½ miles, including New York, would add 2,000 miles thereto, or in all about 6,500 miles including the New England and Middle States; and adding the South, Southwest and Canadas, the figures would not be less than 6,000 miles, representing more than $100,000,000 in money.

RAILWAYS IN MINNESOTA.

The Governor of Minnesota in his message to the Legislature, sets forth the following facts:

During the past year the railway systems of the State have been rapidly extended, and 329½ miles of completed road added to the amount in operation at the commencement of the year.

	Constructed in 1870.	Length of line completed.
Lake Superior and Mississippi	89	155
Southern Minnesota	170	170
St. Paul and Sioux City	121½	121½
Winona and St. Peter	25	143
First Division St. Paul and Pacific, Main line	24	135
First Division St. Paul and Pacific, to Sauk Rapids	60	81
Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis	60	134
Minnesota Central—Austin to State line	60	12
Hastings and Dakota	60	20
St. Paul and Chicago	25	55
Northern Pacific	50	50
Stillwater and White Bear	10	10
	329½	1,096½

And these companies, together with the Minnesota and Northwestern, propose to complete and open for use 625 miles during the year 1871, in addition to the present extent.

ASHTABULA, YOUNGSTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

The Warren, O., *Chronicle* of last week has the following item in regard to the above road: "Mr. William Babbitt, the Engineer for the new organization to build a road from Ashtabula, to connect with the Lawrence Branch, has for the last few weeks been running trial lines from that point to this place, and in Bristol, via Niles to Youngstown. One line from Niles passes up the Mosquito Creek valley and over the ridge, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, near Jacob Ewalts, in Bazetta. By this route they find a good line to that point, but there is required a heavy grade of sixty feet to the mile for nearly two miles, and making an expensive line. The other line from Niles is via Warren. This continues on the south side of Mahoning road to a point about one and a half miles south of the village, then follows the Mahoning road, and skirting the east part of the town, crosses the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, 800 feet east of the depot, then keeps down in a very direct and strait line west side of Red Run it finds its way to Bristol. This line is found to be very favorable for grades and construction. First, along the Mahoning road where the maximum grade on that road is but twenty-one feet to the mile; from the crossing of that road the largest half of the line is level grade, encountering at the Champion Summit the maximum for one-half mile, a thirty-three feet grade, which by a slight change of line can be reduced to twenty-six feet. This line is about forty rods longer than the other, or Bazetta line, which is caused by the divergance at Warren to accommodate that location. A straight line from the crossing of the Mahoning Railroad to Bristol would save all of surmount and reduce the distance to or below the Bazetta line.

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—There is to be a public meeting in Berlin, Somerset county, on to-morrow, to encourage the construction of the Berlin and Buffalo Valley Branch Railroad.

—Hon. John Covode a few days before his death was appointed President of the Paradise Island Railroad to take effect after the 4th of March, when his term in Congress would have expired.

—Officers of the Peach Bottom Railway Company have been elected. They will meet at Port Deposit for the purpose of organizing on Friday, the 20th inst. This road will begin at or near Oxford, Chester county, and pass through either Hanover Junction or York, but will be between 40 and 50 miles in length and traverse a section of country rich in agricultural, manufacturing and mining resources.

—A correspondent writing from Stanton says: "The railroad from here to St. Louis, Missouri, is being pushed rapidly forward: sixty miles of the western end being completed, and trains running regularly on the same. The road will be completed within the coming year, thus making our city, with its increased railroad facilities, and increasing population, large wholesale trade, and manufacturing interests, one of the most desirable in the western country." The Stanton, Henderson and Nashville Railroad will be completed within the coming month; also, the railroad from this city to Chicago will be finished soon, thus opening a through travel line, from the Gulf on the south, to the Lakes on the North.

—The certificates of the Painesville and Ohio Valley Railroad, with $1,500,000 capital, and of the west branch of the Painesville and Ohio Valley Railroad, with $1,000,000 capital, were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, at Columbus, on the 24th ult. The termini of the first named road are Painesville and Youngstown, and of the last named, Ravenna and Hudson. The corporators, who are the same for both lines, are Henry M. Steele, H. W. Curtiss, B. B. Woodbury, Harvey Cram, Aaron Wilcox, I. W. Pope, Charles A. Avery, J. S. Casement, D. T. Casement, J. L. Farmly and Horace Scoville.

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THE END CLOSE AT HAND.

The Impending Fall of Paris—Will it Bring Peace?

The New York *Herald* of Sunday, in an article upon the prospect of peace in Europe, says: "We have no desire to say painful things, to utter painful truths; but we have no choice but to say that the last hope of France is gone, and that Paris must succumb to the inevitable, or force of fate, or what the reader will."

After reviewing the situation in France before and during the armistice, expressing the opinion that Sedan should have ended the conflict, it is says: "As the men who constituted themselves the masters of France would not yield, we have, after four months, to look upon the sad spectacle to-day. What is that spectacle? It is a spectacle of hopeless despair. We have been asked to wait. Balloons, ballasted with lies, have come out of Paris and falsely taught willing believers to hope; armies, improvised north, south, east and west, and led by unknown men, have made shows of force, which, in the imagination of many of the hopeful; but army after army, on the Loire, in the north and in the east, have melted away before the German hosts."

From a glance at the present situation the conclusion is reached:

We take it for granted that within a few days Paris must fall. With the powerful Prussian cordon around the city, and with the army of the Loire completely demolished, what reason have the Parisians for holding any longer hold out. More than that, we know no reason why the famishing and long tried inhabitants of Paris should longer submit to the useless torture, or should longer make unavailing sacrifice. The game is up; Trochu knows it as well as the humblest man therefore he close at hand. Will the fall of Paris bring peace to Europe? There are those who think it will not. Both parties reason well, and not on bad premises. The Eastern question and the first principles of the London Conference for no satisfactory reason encouraged belligerent thinkers to believe in war. War on a still grander scale and for more revolutionary purposes than the war of which now all are so tired. It is not our opinion that the fall of Paris will mark the commencement of a new struggle. We can see nothing in the present condition of Europe which warrants it. On the spirit of the vexed question of the Papal temporalities, it is our belief that the fall of Paris will work the commencement of a lasting peace. We are assured almost, indeed, in this hope, by the contents of our special cable telegrams from London, which tells the people that the European Conference will assemble in that city on the 16th inst., to adjust the Black Sea difficulty at least; it may be to define the future of France also.

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JUSTICE CLAIMS ITS OWN.

The Remarkable Career of Edward H. Rulloff, the Murderer—His Singular Detection.

No more curious case will be found in the annals of criminal jurisprudence, than that of Edward H. Rulloff, who will end a quarter of a century spent in the most deliberate and horrid crimes, on the gallows at Syracuse, N. Y., on March 3d, next. A man of extraordinary natural abilities, well educated, and occupying a good position in society, his first public crime was committed at Utica, New York, twenty-five years ago. His lovely wife of a year and child suddenly disappeared, and he was tried on the charge of murder. The circumstances were all against him. No lawyer could be found to defend him. But he, being a man of resources, defended himself, and was acquitted. He was arraigned for abducting his wife and child, and being convicted was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of ten years.

According to his own confession, just published, although made years ago, it appears that he first rendered his wife insensible by chloroform. He then took up a plank in the floor, and, opening a vein, bled her to death, the blood flowing in through the opening. The child he disposed of in a similar manner. He then put the dead bodies in a box prepared for the purpose. He got a neighbor to help him load the box upon a wagon, telling the man that it was filled with books. He drove to the lake, put the box in a skiff, then filled it with stones, and rowed out to the middle of the lake, where he pushed it over, and saw the corpses of his wife and child overboard. No one saw this dreadful deed, and until now no one but none but the confidant of his early counsel knew the facts.

He lost no time from study in his imprisonment, but became thoroughly versed in criminal law and the theory of penal codes. Indeed, he made a study of the sciences to the extent of being really learned, and mastered seven foreign languages so as to speak and write them with ease and correctness. After that this he appeared in New York as Senior, although having many aliases, among them Bolton, Williams and Davenport. At this time he petitioned in the defense of criminals in the police courts, planned daring burglaries, some of which he executed, and got out. And he sometimes suddenly appeared in courts far from the city, as counsel for persons accused of crime, defending them. In this way, Alfred Mahoning road to a point about one and a half miles south of Warren, then follows the Mahoning road, and skirting the east part of the town, crosses the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, 800 feet east of the depot, then keeps down in a very direct and strait line west side of Red Run it finds its way to Bristol. This line is found to be very favorable for grades and construction. First, along the Mahoning road where the maximum grade on that road is but twenty-one feet to the mile; from the crossing of that road the largest half of the line is level grade, encountering at the Champion Summit the maximum for one-half mile, a thirty-three feet grade, which by a slight change of line can be reduced to twenty-six feet. This line is about forty rods longer than the other, or Bazetta line, which is caused by the divergance at Warren to accommodate that location. A straight line from the crossing of the Mahoning Railroad to Bristol would save all of surmount and reduce the distance to or below the Bazetta line.

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ANOTHER ALLEGED NATHAN ASSASSIN.

Felcker, the Chicago Detective, Claims to Have Him—The New York Police too Greedy.

Another man thinks he has captured the Nathan murderer. The captor this time is not a crazy lawyer, but Detective Felcker, well known throughout the West as Allen Pinkerton's right-hand man, and as the one who "worked up" the great express robbery case on the Hudson River Railroad, about three years ago. The story is that he some days ago consulted with Judge Cardoza, of the Canboza Mr. Nathan's brother-in-law), of New York, producing the locket stolen by the murderer from his victim, and also a piece of his shirt covered with blood, in proof of his assertions. Judge Cardoza was so much impressed was Judge Cardoza with Felcker's statements that he gave him a check for $150 to assist in prosecuting his plans. Nothing now remained but to complete the arrangement between Felcker and Superintendent Kelso for the accomplishment of the arrest and an understanding as to the division of the reward, and to effect this they proceeded to Albany on last Friday night, where Felcker then asked Superintendent Kelso how many he desired to take into the matter, and to receive a portion of the reward. Mr. Kelso replied that the entire detective force, including himself, and would admit of no reduction in the number. Felcker demurred, but was willing to make any reasonable division, and as he could not do this, he threw the check down to Judge Cardoza, left the room, and told the Superintendent that he could return it to the owner. Superintendent Kelso remonstrated and endeavored by every means to ascertain from Felcker the name of the alleged murderer and his hereabouts. Felcker was firm, and left the room in that way, and took his departure. He remained in New York several days, and finally visited the detective agency, but could not be induced to do what he stated the above facts. Failing to secure any better terms with Superintendent Kelso, he left the impression that he would receive the reward if he should make the arrest, he closed the negotiations, believing that the police authorities of New York would arrest the murderer escape than not get the credit of the arrest and all most of the reward. Such is the story as published in New York.

In a paragraph elsewhere it is set forth that the receipts of the Peerless Benefit in Boston net between $9,000 and $10,000. Since that paragraph was penned the comments of the *Traveller* on Mr. F.'s conduct towards some of his fellow-actors have come to hand. That paper, in an article headed "Unmitigated outrage by Mr. Charles Fechter," says he refused to allow a rehearsal of "As You Like It" for performance, next week, threatening that if the stage was used for that purpose he would close it last night. The *Traveller* remarks: "This action on the part of Mr. Fechter is as contemptuous as it is unmanly and ungenerous. It shows that its rise in jealousy against Mr. James W. Wallack, Mr. Fechter has declared that Mr. Wallack shall not set foot on the stage during his management, and in return for all the kindness shown him by Mr. Chesney, he attempts to injure his benefactor and to deserve the public, and actually prevents Mr. Chesney from enrolling the names of those who had been admitted. This was the first link in the chain of circumstantial evidence, which finally constrained the jury to pronounce the prisoner guilty. Among other things in this evidence, the detectives found a slip, cut from a newspaper, containing the supposed burglars seem to have passed to the rear, and attempted to gain admission to the establishment of Messrs. Gray, Fessiel & Reese. Here the strength of the bolts must have foiled them, for nothing further seems to have been attempted.

Sunday night a window in the rear of Boucher's tea store, in the Diamond, adjoining McCharron's store, was broken open, but no entrance was effected.

On Saturday night or Sunday morning an attempt was made to enter Pittock's book store through the window. The door shows unmistakable signs of the use of a "jimmy" by the would-be burglar.

Y. M. C. A. Literary Society meets this evening at rooms Sixth and Penn streets, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Should capital punishment be abolished?" All young men are invited. Musical soiree on Thursday evening.

The Religious Amendment.

Formation of an Auxiliary Society.

Election of Officers—Delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia, &c., &c.

Pursuant to a call issued by the Hon. William Strong, President of the National Association having for its object the recognition of God in the National Constitution, a meeting was held last evening in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Eighth street, Rev. J. M. Milligan, pastor, for the forming of an Auxiliary Association and electing delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 18th inst.

On motion of Dr. Hamilton, Isaiah Dickey, Esq., was called to the chair, and Rev. D. B. Wilson was chosen Secretary.

The meeting was then read, stating the object of the meeting, after which Rev. S. B. Reed led in prayer.

Rev. A. M. Milligan then delivered a brief address in support of the movement.

On motion of Prof. Sloane, a committee of four was appointed to draft a constitution for the government of the association, and to nominate delegates to the National Convention to meet in Philadelphia.

The following is the Committee: Rev. R. W. Sloane, D.D.; Rev. A. A. Hodge, D.D.; Rev. S. R. Reed, and Rev. J. M. Johnson. The Committee then retired to attend to the purpose of their appointment.

The Right Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese (Episcopal) of Pittsburgh, then delivered an address, taking the ground that as this was a Christian nation, God's sovereignty should be recognized in the organic law. We published fully the views of the distinguished divine, on this subject, which embodied in an address which he delivered, in this city, at a convention held in March last, in furtherance of the religious amendment to the Constitution.

Rev. J. T. Cooper, D.D., the newly elected Professor in the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Allegheny, was called upon, but declined to address the meeting, as he was not prepared for it, but his sympathy in the movement.

The Secretary, Rev. D. B. Wilson, then followed in a short address.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee then apeared and through their chairman, Prof. Sloane, submitted the draft of a Constitution, the first section of which declares that the Association shall be called the "National Reform Society of Pittsburgh."

The Constitution is similar in its provisions to that of the parent organization, having the same object in view. The Constitution was then adopted, and the following officers elected:

President—Hon. F. R. Brunot.

Vice Presidents—Rev. S. R. Reed, Isaiah Dickey, Esq., Rev. S. F. Scovel, Rev. A. A. Hodge, D.D., Rev. S. Collins, Rev. D. E. Kerr, D.D., H. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D.D., Rev. Thos. Sproull, D.D.

Secretary—Rev. A. M. Milligan.

Treasurer—D. Chestnut.

DELEGATES ELECTED.

The following delegates to the National Convention, at Philadelphia, were nominated and elected: Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Rev. A. M. Milligan, Rev. J. M. Johnson, Rev. S. R. Reed, Rev. A. A. Hodge, Rev. S. Collins, Rev. D. E. Kerr, D.D., H. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D.D., R